The Massillon Independent.

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ENGULFED BY OCEAN

One Hundred Persons Perish in Wreck of S. S. Valencia Near Vancouver.

MOTHER DROPS BABE INTO SEA

While Handing Child to Husband in Boat—Sorrowful Scenes Attend Destruction of Pacific Coast Passenger Vessel from San Francisco.

Victoria, B. C., Jan. 24.—The steamer Valencia, from San Francisco with 94 passengers and a crew of 60, went ashore at midnight during a thick fog, and a large number were drowned when attempting to leave the ship. The steamship is on the rocks against a high cliff and is likely to go to pieces at any time.

One boat's crew reached Cape Beale at 3 o'clock in the afternoon and nine men got ashore near the telegraph hut about 15 miles from the lighthouse.

Two men are prisoners on the face of the cliff near which the steamer went ashore and cannot get up the cliff or return to the wreck. The sea will probably reach them when the tide is high.

The survivors report terrible scenes. One woman dropped her child into the sea when trying to hand it to her husband, who was in one of the boats.

When the boat's crew left there was a little boy running about the deck crying for his mother, who was among the drowned.

There are still about 125 persons on the wreck, with almost certain death staring them in the face. The steamer Queen, which arrived here at 4 o'clock from San Francisco, landed her passengers and left at once for the scene. The steamer Queen City left at midnight on her regular coast cruise and should reach the scene of the wreck in a few hours.

It is reported that the whaling steamer Orion has arrived at the Valencia wreck from the whaling station at Sechart, seeking to save as many as possible.

A dispatch from Carmana says a ship's boat with several people passed there at 1 p. m.

The meteorological station reports that a gale has been in progress on the island coast for the past two days. Off Vancouver island a velocity of 40 miles an hour was reported. A tremendous sea sweeps in on the rocks near Cape Beale in heavy weather with high breakers.

Captain James Gaudin, agent of marine, who received the first message of the disaster from the lightkeeper at Carmanah bay, when asked his opinion as to the probable scene of the wreck, said it was likely, as far as he could judge from dispatches, at Pathena bay, which is about half way between Clo-Oose and Cape Beale.

Separating the two points is a stretch of coast line probably 10 miles long. Slightly nearer Cape Beale than Clo-Oose island is a bay, at the entrance of which are the notorious Seabird rocks, on which the steamer Michigan was wrecked about 10 years ago. Captain Gaudin believes it is on these rocks that the Valencia has struck.

LOCK CANAL FAVORED

Could Be Constructed in Eight Years at Cost of 147 Millions.

Washington, Jan. 24.—A lock canal at a cost of $147,000,000 and not more than eight years to build, or a sea level canal at a cost of about $250,000,000 and from 12 to 15 years to build, were the two problems discussed by the senate committee on interoceanic canals.

The lock type was favored by Chief Engineer John F. Stevens, in charge of the construction work on the Isthmus of Panama, who was before the committee all day and will return at 2:30 o'clock this afternoon. Informal expressions of members of the committee favor Mr. Stevens's recommendations.

The examination of Mr. Stevens was in executive session, as the committee had before it the majority and minority reports of the board of consulting engineers on the type of canal, which reports have not been acted upon by the isthmian canal commission nor by President Roosevelt.

The opinion was expressed by Mr. Stevens that a lock canal would supply all the needs of commerce and that practically the only argument that could be made in favor of the sea level type is in the time that would be saved in conveying ships from ocean to ocean. The construction of a central lake to receive the waters of the Chagres river, it is said, would permit steam vessels of the largest type to pass through the lake under their own power and thereby make up most of the time that would be lost in passing through locks.

SUBMIT TO INEVITABLE

Russian Patriots Admit Republic Idea Cannot Be Realized.

St. Petersburg, Jan. 24.—The attitude of the Russian people towards the monarchy, showing that the peasant as well as the soldier would be quick to resent anything directed against the person of the "Little Father," has been recognized by the Constitutional Democratic convention now in session here, which, in spite of the objections of many theoretical Republican delegates, incorporated in its platform a clause declaring that "Russia is a constitutional, parliamentary monarchy." The Republicans, recognizing that the acknowledgment of Republican aims would spell ruin for the party, wished to dodge the issue altogether, but the majority adopted the view of Professor Badouin de Courtenay, who said:

"Our demand for a republic would lead to a military rule, a dictatorship and ruin; we must give up theories and come out plainly and unequivocally in favor of a monarchial form of government. Our people will recognize no other rule."

A change in the historic, fundamental definition of Russian sovereignty is recognized as necessary in the government camp also and the result of ministerial conferences on the subject will probably be the issue shortly of a manifesto eliminating the first article of Russia's fundamental laws, namely, "The emperor's power is autocratic and unlimited," doing away with the word "unlimited" and thereby recognizing the existence of the rights of the national assembly.

IN OTHER WORDS

WILLIAM ALLEN WHITE ECHOES ROOSEVELT'S DEMAND FOR THE SQUARE DEAL.

Kansas City, Jan. 24.—William Allen White of Kansas, editor of the Emporia Gazette; Miss Ida Tarbell of New York and Prof. Martin G. Brumbaugh of the University of Pennsylvania, were the guests of honor here last night of the Knife and Fork club.

Miss Tarbell spoke on "Commercial Machiavellism," dealing with Standard Oil and other subjects. Mr. White made a characteristic talk on the "Present Social and Political Achievement," and said:

"The fight for the recognition of the partnership of society is started, and honest citizens, both rich and poor, are enlisted against the 'Abimelech' of aggrandized capital, which has set itself up against the prince in Israel; and no matter who began it, at the close of the contest we shall hear Abimelech say to his armorbearer, after the upper millstone has hit his head and broken it: 'Draw the sword and kill me, that men may not say a woman slew me.'

"Without for a moment desiring to be captious, without wishing to make any unpleasant comparison, one is construed to wonder if Abimelech did not pick out Mr. H. H. Rogers as his armorbearer, and to wonder further, if the sarcasm which he flourished at Missouri's attorney general may not be the blade by which Abimelech shall die.

"What the present movement demands is not that Mr. Rogers and the owner of the corner peanut stand be put on an industrial level, but that Mr. Rogers be made to respect the law and that the absurdly disproportionate differences between him and the peanut vender be removed, insofar as that difference is the result of Rogers's enjoyment of legal privileges and immunities which the peanut man does not enjoy."

OIL KING TO TESTIFY

Attempt Will Be Made to Get John D. Rockefeller on Stand.

Cleveland, Jan. 24.—The judicial inquisition in which a number of prominent business men of this city are expected to testify in connection with the action of the state of Missouri against the Standard Oil company will commence here tomorrow morning. This was announced by Frank W. Schwentner, the notary appointed by the Missouri officials to take the depositions.

The list of Clevelanders subpoenaed includes James Corrigan, president of Corrigan, McKinney & Co., and well known for his litigation against the Standard company; John D. Rockefeller; Frank Rockefeller, brother of John D. Rockefeller; Charles W. Scofield, secretary and treasurer of the Lake Erie Iron company; Daniel Schurmer, retired, and John Teagle, former member of Scofield, Schurmer & Teagle Refining company; W. T. McKee and William E. Judd of the Republic Oil company.

Village Suffers $45,000 Fire.

Warren, Pa., Jan. 24.—Word has been received in Warren of a disastrous fire that swept the little town of Garland, 12 miles west of Warren. The fire started in the Hathaway hotel, which was burned to the ground with Barber's wagon factory, and the residence and blacksmith shop of Andrew Miller. The loss is $45,000.

Ashworth Succeeds Nesbit.

Washington, Jan. 24.—Daniel Ashworth of Pittsburg has been appointed pension agent at Pittsburg and his nomination sent to the senate for confirmation.

OTHER SIDE SPEAKS

Mine Operators Will Oppose Demand of Miners for Large Increase.

JOINT CONFERENCE TOMORROW

Bituminous Coal Diggers and Employers Meet at Indianapolis to Adjust Wage Scale for Another Year—Amicable Result Considered Likely.

Indianapolis, Jan. 24.—The convention of the United Mine Workers of America adopted the report of the scale committee with practically no changes. The following offices were elected: President, John Mitchell; vice president, T. L. Lewis; secretary treasurer, W. B. Wilson; delegates to the American Federation of Labor, John P. Mitchell, T. L. Lewis, W. B. Wilson, John Dempsey, H. C. Perry and John Fahey.

The coal operators of the central competitive districts, comprising the states of Pennsylvania, West Virginia, Ohio, Indiana and Illinois will hold district and committee meetings at the headquarters of the operators this morning for the purpose of unifying the several propositions which they propose to present to the United Mine Workers in the joint conference which begins tomorrow morning.

All indications point to a determined stand against any increase in wages, at least beyond the figure which prevailed before the consummation of the agreement now in force, will be made by the operators and it is almost if not absolutely certain that the operators will not entertain the proposition of the mine workers to admit any of the outlying states to the joint conference.

It is expected that the operators of Indiana and the west generally will stand firm with the employers of Pennsylvania and Ohio on these questions and there will no doubt be a corresponding resistance on the question of a run-of-mine basis and a flat differential of 7 cents between machine and pick mining. Illinois will take the lead in the fight against the run-of-mine basis, which has governed the operations of mines in that field during the life of the present contract.

When the demands of the operators are presented in the joint meeting it is probable that they will include a proposition for a reduction in wages to offset what they consider the excessive increase demanded by the miners. This increase, they say, considering the run-of-mine basis, would amount to a 25 per cent advance in the price of mining coal in Indiana. Again they claim that on the run-of-mine basis the quality of the product is such that it brings lower prices on the market because of the slate, stone or dirt.

M'CALL SELLS PALACE

Former Insurance President Parts With Prized Possession.

New York, Jan. 24.—John A. McCall, former president of the New York Life Insurance company, has parted with what he had often spoken of as his most prized possession—the summer palace he erected and furnished at Long Branch at an expense of $600,000. The place was sold to Myron H. Oppenheim, a lawyer. The purchase was made for a client who is not now in this country.

The purchase price was in the neighborhood of $350,000—little more than half the sum expended by Mr. McCall upon the place. Of this amount Mr. McCall receives only about $100,000, as the property is encumbered with mortgages amounting to $250,000. The principal encumberance is a mortgage for $150,000 given by Mr. McCall to the New York Life Insurance company as security for notes to that amount which he turned over to the trustees on the Andrew Hamilton account.

EDDIE UHL ON TRIAL

Popular Belief Is That He Is Shielding Dead Mother's Name.

Marietta, O., Jan. 24.—The trial of Eddie Uhl, age 26 years, for the murder of his father on June 29, 1905, has begun here.

The father's head was nearly blown off with a shotgun, and although the son surrendered to the sheriff the wife and mother was also arrested. After several months in jail she was adjudged insane and last week died in the Athens asylum for the insane. A belief that the son was shielding his mother, who had acted in self-defense, has created the excitement over the trial.

County Must Defend Dr. Haugh.

Dayton, O., Jan. 24.—Dr Oliver Haugh was arraigned on the charge of murdering his father, mother and brother and burning their bodies. Haugh, when taken before the judge, refused to speak and his attorney pleaded not guilty for him. The attorney told the judge that Haugh was without means and that the county would have to bear the expense of the prisoner's defense.

CANAL UP TO COMMITTEE

Members Said to Be Favorable to Pittsburg-Lake Erie Project.

Washington, Jan. 24.—The house committee on railways and canals referred the Lake Erie and Ohio river ship canal bill to a sub-committee composed of Chairman Davidson of Wisconsin, Roberts of Massachusetts, Cooper of Pennsylvania, Burnett of Alabama, and Smith of Maryland, with instructions to go over the bill and then report it back to the full committee.

This sub-committee is undoubtedly favorable to the project and as a consequence a favorable report to the house is probable.

Thirty-four Republican statehood "insurgents" held a caucus in Representative Babcock's committee room and outlined their fight against the Hamilton bill. This is the largest number of Republican members that has been at an anti-joint statehood meeting and Mr. Babcock, Mr. Mondell and other leaders of the fight against the Hamilton bill say it shows their strength is increasing as the fight approaches. The "insurgent" leaders now claim 60 Republican votes against the proposed rule to prevent amending the Hamilton bill.

Conservative members of the anti-joint statehood force say that under no conditions can they fail to have less than 54 votes against the rule. This number is sufficient to defeat the Republican organization if it does not succeed in rallying most of its absentees.

IMMUNE FROM ATTACK

FORMER EDITOR OF TOWN TOPICS EXPOSES SANCTUM SECRETS.

New York, Jan. 24.—The trial of Norman Hapgood, editor of Collier's Weekly, charged with criminal libel by Justice Joseph M. Deuel, a city magistrate, as a result of the publication of a paragraph concerning the latter's connection with Town Topics, is nearing an end. After the examination of Colonel W. D. Mann, editor of Town Topics, was concluded, the defense introduced a number of witnesses and upon adjournment counsel for Mr. Hapgood announced that they would probably finish their case today.

COLONEL W. D. MANN.

The trial was followed with the same interest that has been manifested since the hearing was begun. Fashionably attired women were again conspicuous among those in the court room. The witnesses introduced by the defense included Commodore Elbridge T. Gerry, who testified as to Justice Deuel's efforts to induce him to subscribe to Fads and Fancies; Charles Stokes Wayne, formerly managing editor of Town Topics, who gave the "immune list" of that publication; two solicitors for Fads and Fancies, and James A. Burden, Jr., of Troy, N. Y., who also was approached in connection with Fads and Fancies. Commodore Gerry said he found that Town Topics was interested in Fads and Fancies and that he refused to subscribe to the work. Mr. Burden said that when he was approached he was told that Colonel Mann wielded a trenchant pen. This, however, did not induce him to subscribe.

MISSING GIRL LOCATED

Miss Maud Haynes, Age 12, Found in West Virginia Village.

Upper Potomac, W. Va., Jan. 24.—Columbus Paugh of this place claims to have located Miss Maud Haynes, age 12, who, according to a newspaper dispatch, mysteriously disappeared from her home at Oakland, Pa, about the middle of December, 1905.

Mr. Paugh has written two letters to the girl's parents, using the name and address in the newspaper dispatch, but both have been returned unopened. He also wrote to the postmaster at Susquehanna, Pa., just across the river from Oakland, and received the reply that no one is missing from there.

Mr. Paugh feels certain that from the circumstances surrounding his finding of the girl that she is being kept from her parents, possibly by forcible means. He also believes that by an error in the newspaper dispatch her parents' address was wrongly given. He will welcome any information which will lead to the restoration of the child to her parents.

WOULD HURRY DEATH

Miss Hall's Bill to Legalize Suicide Introduced in Ohio Assembly.

WOMEN TO INVADE CAPITOL

Hamilton County Man Proposes to Raise Army of 100,000 Amazons to March on Columbus and Demand Vote on Local Option.

Columbus, O., Jan. 24.—At the request of Miss Anna Hall of Cincinnati a bill legalizing suicide in Ohio was offered in the house by Mr. Hunt of Hamilton county. The measure provides that persons who are in great physical pain from injury or disease, whose condition is such that four regular physicians declare the patient cannot get well, an anesthetic may be used at their request and the patient be kept in a comatose state until death ensues.

One hundred thousand Ohio women threaten to march on the capitol and demand of the legislature the right to vote on local option questions. The agitation was started by Jared Maris of Hamilton county.

A joint resolution offered in the house by Mr. Reynolds of Cuyahoga provides for constitutional amendment to exempt real estate to the amount of $1,000 from taxation.

The house has adopted the senate resolution providing for McKinley memorial services on Jan. 29.

House bills were introduced as follows: Metzger of Cuyahoga, providing for a bank inspector with sweeping inquisitorial powers to be appointed by the governor; Bassett of Lucas, giving school boards exclusive control of school tax levy; Reynolds of Cuyahoga, requiring children between the ages of 8 and 14 to attend school not less than 32 weeks each year; Bassett of Lucas, creating a state school board.

Senate bills—Duvall of Jefferson, providing that all candidates for the school board shall be placed on a ballot apart from the regular party ticket without political designation; Pollock of Stark, compelling city councils to grant terminal rights in interurban railways where the consent of property owners is secured.

Steamship Sunk by Collision.

Boston, Jan. 24.—The loss of the steamer Trojan of the Boston and Philadelphia line, in collision with the steamer Nacoochee of the Savannah line, in Vineland sound, is reported here. The accident was due to fog. The Nacoochee struck the Trojan amidships and the latter steamer went to the bottom within three-quarters of an hour, but Captain Thatcher and the crew of 27 men of the Trojan were taken off.

Find Gold Brick Worth $200,000.

Albuquerque, N. M., Jan. 24.—In dismantling the old Albemarle mill in the Jemez mountains, north of this city, Morris Bros., contractors, discovered hidden under the foundations a big solid gold brick, supposed to be worth about $200,000. It is supposed to have been stolen and hidden there by some former employe of the mill when the latter was in operation 10 years ago.

FROGS ARE A-SINGIN' IN MARYLAND, MY MARYLAND.

Hagerstown, Md., Jan. 24.—The oldest inhabitants of western Maryland cannot recall such a spell of warm weather as now prevails. Frogs are heard from the swamps along the Potomac river and farmers report seeing large caterpillars, ants and other insects that only come when spring fairly opens. The warm spell has forced the buds of fruit and shade trees to an advanced stage and maple trees are in bloom, while apple, peach, apricot and other early fruit buds are swollen almost to bursting. Fruit growers fear for the fruit crop that the buds may develop to such a degree and a freezing spell of weather follow and destroy the crop.

Rockefeller Gives Over a Million.

Chicago, Jan. 24.—Announcement was made at a special meeting of the University of Chicago board of trustees that John D. Rockefeller had given to the university $1,450,000. Of this sum $1,000,000 is for the permanent endowment, $350,000 to cover the current expenditures or deficit of the departments of the university up to July 1, 1907. The remaining $100,000 is to provide a fund, the interest of which is to go to the widow of President Harper during her lifetime.

Empress to Choose Future Emperor.

Pekin, Jan. 24. — Since Prince Tuan's son was dismissed on account of his father's complicity in the "Boxer" disturbances there has been no heir to the throne. The dowager empress, therefore, has ordered all eligible princes to be presented at the palace on the Chinese new year and from these she will select three or four who will be kept in the palace for a year or two. From these princes the emperor's successor will be nominated.

WHITE WORKS FOR PEACE

American Delegate to Moroccan Conference Is Quiet Factor.

Algeciras, Jan. 24.—Henry White, ambassador to Italy and head of the American delegation to the Moroccan conference, is making the weight of the United States felt in quiet endeavor to bring France and Germany nearer together before the disputed questions arise in the conference. These questions cannot be long delayed.

It has been impossible for the United States to take the lead in seeking a way toward an agreement that shall guarantee to all countries an equal footing in Morocco and yet recognize in some respects the special position of France. It is a difficult task, but all the governments except those directly concerned are assisting in it because of the danger of the situation should the conference fail of a settlement.

Great Britain is acting entirely with France and is not disposed now to ask France to modify her views. Italy, however, as the ally of Germany and the friend of France; and Russia, as the ally of France and the friend of Germany, are cooperating in the effort to find a compromise.

DON AMERICAN CLOTHES

Chinese Commissioners Adopt Western Costume in Washington.

Washington, Jan. 24.—The Imperial Chinese commission sent to this country to study American government methods has arrived here. The members of the party visited the state department. Nearly all of the commission speak English fluently and several of them donned western clothing and started on sightseeing trips about the city.

It was explained that the mission was sent to study the methods of government of this country and to see how far the Chinese educational and military systems can be benefited by introducing some elements of the American systems. At the same time the commission will endeavor to bring the two countries closer together and to convince the American people that the boycott movement was perpetrated by private persons and had in no way the sanction of the imperial government.

BRIDGE AGENTS INDICTED

Putnam County Hard on Trail of Alleged Grafters.

Ottawa, O., Jan. 24.—The Putnam county grand jury has returned 12 indictments in a partial report and was dismissed until Feb. 12 on account of the bridge graft investigation conducted by the prosecutor. Much interest is taken in the report, which will not be made public at this time.

The prosecuting attorney would make no statement further than that a number of bridge company agents had been indicted and that every company doing business in the county in the last five years would be investigated when the grand jury meets again.

Chinese Extend the Boycott.

London, Jan. 24.—A dispatch to the Tribune from Penang says the Chinese drapers' guild has issued a notice boycotting all cloths of American manufacture.

Pittsburger Dies Suddenly at Havana.

Havana, Jan. 24.—John Nicholson, Jr., of Pittsburg, Pa., died suddenly of heart disease last night.

CHICAGO GRAIN MARKET.

Chicago, Jan 23.—Heavy profit taking by local holders, together with a report of lower prices at Liverpool, caused weakness today in the wheat market here. At the close wheat for May delivery was off 1¼c. Corn was down ⅝c. Oats showed a loss of ¼@⅜c. Closing quotations: Wheat, May, 86¼; corn, May, 45; oats, May, 31¾@31⅞.

PITTSBURG MARKETS—JAN. 23.

Corn—New yellow shelled, 47@48; new high mixed, 49@50; new yellow ear, 51@52.

Oats—No. 2 white, 36½@36¾; No. 3, 35¾@36¼.

Hay—No. 1 timothy, $13@13.25; No. 2, $11.50@12; No. 1 clover, $9.75@10.25; No. 1 mixed, $10.50@11.

Eggs—Selected, 20@21

Butter—Prints, 30@30½; tubs, 29@29½; dairy, 20½@21½.

Cheese—New York full cream, new, 14½@15; Ohio full cream, 14½@15; Wisconsin Swiss, 15@15½; limberger, new, 13½@14.

Cattle—Prime to fancy, fat, smooth steers, $5.25@5.45; green, coarse and rough, fat steers, $3.25@3.85;; fat, smoot, dry fed, light steers, $3.85@4.60; choice milch cows, $35@50; medium to good milch cows, $20@30; good, fat, smooth handy butchers' bulls, $3.35@3.85; feeding steers, good style, weight and extra quality, $3.50@4; feed steers, common to good quality, $3@3.50; fair to choice stockers, $2.85@3.40.

Calves—Veals, good to choice, $7.50@8.25; veals, fair to good, $5.50@7; heavy and thin calves, $3@5.

Hogs—Good to prime heavy, $5.90@6; choice medium weights, $6; best heavy yorkers, $6; good light yorkers, $5.92½@6; pigs, good to prime, $5.90@6.

Sheep and Lambs—Prime wethers, $5.60@6; good to choice mixed, $5@5.50; fair to good mixed, $4.25@5; culls and common, $3@4; spring lambs, $5@7.70.

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A HOT SESSION HELD SATURDAY

Split Between Pres. Mitchell and Vice Pres. Lewis.

THE LEWIS FACTION IS LOYAL.

The Sub-Committee on Wage Scale Will Today Report Demands of the Miners of the Central Competitive District—Mitchell Refuses to Take Vacation.

Indianapolis, Jan. 22. — The first really hot session of the United Mine Workers' convention was held Saturday afternoon and it got so hot that there was a split between President John Mitchell and National Vice President T. L. Lewis, of Bridgeport, O. A resolution was presented providing that any member accepting a political office that paid more that $1,000 a year should resign any office he might hold in the organization. The resolution was aimed to settle the squabble that has sprung up in the Pittsburg district, where William Dodds, secretary-treasurer of the district, has been elected clerk of Allegheny county and is trying to hold his miners' office. Specific reference was made to Dodds in several speeches and James Watchorn, of Pittsburg, lighted into him.

Many amendments were offered, all to the end of making it impossible for a man to hold a political office and also be a miners' officer. A resolution such as this seemed about to pass when John Mitchell took the floor and defended it. He declared that he never held a political office and that he would not accept any office now within the gift of the people.

"I would," he declared, "if I could deny to any officer of this union the right to run for any purely salaried political office in which he could not render his workmen service. But I would urge them to run for legislative offices. If I were in congress, would I not be able to have greater effect in behalf of labor as the president of this organization than simply as a representative who is friendly to organized labor?"

As soon as he had closed a delegate arose and moved that the resolution be tabled. Mitchell put the motion, and in a moment it was adopted. Vice President Lewis arose on the delegate floor and stated that he did not think the delegates knew what they were voting for, it had been put so quickly. Mitchell glared at him and declared that the vote could not be reconsidered, and he insisted on recognizing Lewis, who put the motion for reconsideration. The vote was so close that division was called. It was against reconsideration.

Mitchell undoubtedly was warm, and that may have been responsible for him calling to the chair, when officers' reports were considered, W. H. Haskins, president of the Ohio miners, who in the recent election in Ohio was Mitchell's candidate and was opposed by Lewis. Once before in this convention the Lewis forces showed their hand and strength in critiqising the national executive board. This criticism brought Mitchell out on the floor to defend the board as its chairman. Though more politics is displayed in this convention than in recent years, Lewis and his following is giving loyal support to every issue that is vital.

The sub-committee of the scale committee of the miners, which has been considering the wage scale demands to be made by the miners of the central competitive district, composed of Indiana, Ohio, Illinois and western Pennsylvania, and also to be made by the miners of Iowa, Michigan, and that part of the Virginias that ships to the West and Northwest, has agreed to report to the general committee meeting the following demands:

1. Admission of the Southwestern states to the central competitive field.
2. A 12½ per cent increase in wages.
3. Prohibition of employment of boys less than 16 years of age.

The general committee will meet today to assemble the demands agreed upon by the sub-committees and formulate a scale to be submitted to the convention.

The thirteen delegates who represent the striking Alabama miners, who have been out of the mines for nineteen months, made a plea for more financial support. Adam Pow and Lawrence Evans told stories of the distress of women and children of the miners, who are out of shoes and clothes. The children, Pow declared, do not even have books. The apportionment of support now given the strikers, he said, amounts to $2.30 a week, or 2 cents a meal for each person dependent on the mining industry affected by the strike.

Secretary Wilson said that at this time 8,932 men, representing 2,962 families, are out on strike. He estimated the cost of clothing these families at approximately $98,310. On his suggestion the whole matter of support was referred to the international executive board.

A resolution presented by President Harry Douthwaite, of Colorado, provided that President John Mitchell get a two months' vacation, on pay and with expenses, in which to regain his health, was declared "out of order" by Mitchell, who dealt it a death blow with his gavel. He was applauded.

The report of the committee on officers' reports which was adopted by the convention, indorsed the report of President Mitchell in every particular and submitted a number of recommendations, among which were:

That a committee of officers and members of the national executive board from district 1, 7 and 9 be appointed to confer with the operators of those districts as to wages and labor conditions and report the result to a convention of anthracite miners to be held some time prior to April 1; that the Shamokin convention be indorsed; that President Mitchell's suggestions as to the establishment of a uniform differential between machine and pick mining be approved; that the bill incorporated in President Mitchell's report providing for the establishment of a bureau of mines under the direction of the department of the interior be indorsed; that a committee be appointed to take up that part of President Mitchell's report referring to "open foes and professed friends."

The reports of Vice President Lewis and Secretary-Treasurer Wilson were approved in every important particular.

IN NEW CHURCH NEXT SUNDAY.

Announcement Made by the Rev. R. R. Bigger.

ARE NOW WAITING FOR DOORS.

Several of the Small Rooms Have Been Completed—An Effort Will be Made to Use the Auditorium on Easter Sunday.

At the morning service of the Presbyterian congregation, held in the Trades and Labor Assembly hall, the Rev. R. R. Bigger announced that services next Sunday would in all probability be held in one or more of the basement rooms of the new church. The only contingency that may prevent this will be the failure of the doors for the rooms to arrive in time to be placed in position.

Great progress was made last week in finishing the lower rooms of the church. All have been plastered and all the floors are laid in the basement. The floor of the auditorium has not been laid. The choir platform has been prepared with the exception of the floor. All the smaller rooms, the balcony and the Sunday school room have been plastered and the floors laid.

The Rev. Mr. Bigger announced that pews had been ordered and that they would be of plain antique oak with very little ornamentation. Other furnishings for the auditorium and the Sunday school room will be selected in the near future. The question of cushions for the auditorium seats will be decided by the congregation at a meeting to be held soon.

Contractor Converse has been favored by excellent weather for building operations and has made the most of the mild winter. Efforts are now being made to complete the basement rooms and the parish house before trying to finish the auditorium. The parish house is located at the south of the auditorium. The balcony at the east of the auditorium has been completed. The heating apparatus is in use and work will be continued all winter. It is the intention of the congregation to hold Easter services in the auditorium.

EAGLES OF OHIO.

They are to be Entertained at Canton in June.

The next state convention of Eagles will be held in Canton probably in June, 1907. This was announced by Chairman John Rommel, of the executive committee of the local aerie, which has charge of arrangements for the convention that will bring to Canton thousands and thousands of visitors.

The exact date for the convention has not been settled other than the year. It will not be decided until the executive committee has conferred with the trustees of the Fraternal Eagles of Ohio organization, the meeting to be called by the state president.

Try The Independent exchange column, it will get you any kind of a trade; 25 cents for three days.

DEATH OF THE REV. N. P. BAILEY.

Former Presbyterian Pastor Passed Away Saturday.

LIVED HERE FOR FIFTEEN YEARS

Dr. Bailey was Nearly 90 Years of Age—He Died at the Home of His Daughter in Sabina—Interment at Painesville Monday—Death of Levi T. Cecil.

The Rev. Nathaniel Purdy Bailey, D. D., aged 89 years, a former pastor of the Presbyterian church in this city, passed away Saturday afternoon at the residence of his daughter, Mrs. Hugh Bell, at Sabina, O. The funeral was held on Sunday at Sabina, and interment took place on Monday at Painesville. Dr. Bailey lived in Massillon for fifteen years and was widely known and much beloved in this vicinity. He is survived by three daughters and one son. They are Mrs. Hugh Bell and Miss Grace Bailey, of Sabina; Mrs. Fanny Hapgood, of Akron, and Ledyard M. Bailey, managing director of the Utah Portland Cement Company, at Salt Lake City, Utah. Mrs. Bailey died several years ago.

Dr. Bailey was born at Marlborough, N. Y., in 1817. He graduated from Yale in 1846 and from the Yale theological seminary in 1849. He was ordained by the New Haven, Conn., Congregational Association the same year. In 1872 he received his degree of doctor of divinity from the Blackburn university, of Illinois. His first pastorate was at Akron, where he remained from 1849 to 1856. From Akron he went to Painesville, where he was pastor of a church until 1864. He then left the Congregational church for the Presbyterian and was appointed pastor of the Presbyterian church at Warren, where he remained until 1879, when he came to Massillon. He left Massillon with his family in 1894.

Dr. Bailey built the house in North street now the residence of Dr. William H. Kirkland. On the records of the Presbyterian church here he is noted as an author, editor and publisher. The church grew and prospered under his administration. Increasing years made it necessary for him to give up active work after leaving Massillon. For some time past he had made his home with his daughter at Sabina.

LEVI T. CECIL.

Levi T. Cecil, aged 55 years, a well known employe of the Russell & Company, died at the family home in Richville avenue, Monday morning at 4:30 o'clock, from a complication of diseases. Mr. Cecil had been in failing health for several weeks but was not seriously ill nor confined to the bed until a short time before his death. He was about the house Sunday. He had been troubled with dropsy for some time and this indirectly was the cause of his death.

Mr. Cecil was born in Monroe county, March 8, 1851, and came to Massillon in 1861. He commenced to work for the Russell & Company soon after coming here and was head teamster for several years. For the past twenty-nine years Mr. Cecil had been foreman of the yards and had charge of all loading of machinery upon cars. He was a well known figure about the loading yards and had a wide acquaintance. He had enjoyed excellent health until a few months ago and rarely missed a day from his post of duty.

Mr. Cecil was taken seriously ill Sunday afternoon. Physicians were called, but medical skill could not conquer the malady which had gained a strong hold upon his rugged constitution. The deceased is survived by his wife, three sons, Clinton, George and Lewis Cecil and two daughters, the Misses Daisy and Carrie Cecil, all of Massillon. One brother, P. O. Cecil, and one sister, Mrs. Carrie Reeves, of Massillon, also survive.

The funeral will be held from the late home Wednesday afternoon at 1:30 o'clock, the Rev. James Jones, of Massillon, and the Rev. W. O. Siffert, of Navarre, officiating. Interment will be made in the Massillon cemetery.

MRS. SOPHIA RICHARDS.

Mrs Sophia Richards, aged 57 years, wife of Anthony Richards, died at the family home at Genoa Saturday night, after an illness of several weeks. The deceased is survived by her husband and four children. The funeral will be held from St Joseph's church Tuesday morning at 8:30 o'clock, the Rev. F. B. Doherty officiating. Interment will be made in St. Joseph's cemetery.

DEATH OF AN INFANT.

Navarre, Jan. 22.—Dorothy, the two-year-old daughter of Mr and Mrs. Sylvester Klein, died here Saturday night. Death was caused by croup. The funeral will take place from St. Clement's church Tuesday morning at 9 o'clock. The pall bearers will be Jesse Agnes, Joseph Padula, Walter Willifer and Elmer Hug Four little girls, Isabel Loew, Helen Dages, Elnora Walker and Elnora Keller, will carry flowers.

THEIR GOLDEN WEDDING.

Celebration in Honor of Former Massillon Residents.

The San Jose (Cal.) Mercury, of January 14 contains the following account of the golden wedding celebration of Mr. and Mrs. Peter Berrar, formerly of Massillon:

Mr. and Mrs. Peter Berrar Monday evening at their cosy new home, 160 Viola avenue, celebrated their golden wedding anniversary, it being just fifty years ago, January 8, that Wilhelmina Suhr and Peter Berrar were wedded in Akron, O. Until July 9, 1891, they made their home in Massillon, O., but since that time have resided in San Jose.

Monday evening from 8 till 11 they celebrated the happy day that united their lives, six of their children and seven grandchildren being with them. Four of their daughters, Mrs. F. F. Ralston, of San Francisco, Mrs. W. S. Kimball, of Bakersfield, Mrs. N. B. Herndon, of San Francisco, and Miss Nina Berrar, and Miss Stella Herndon assisted in receiving. Their sons, Daniel and Henry Berrar, and a grandson, Herbert Berrar, of South Bend, Ind., represented their eldest son, who is now deceased.

The house was daintily decorated with graceful garlands of smilax and broad yellow streamers, golden wedding bells being also used. Brohaska's orchestra furnished the music and many guests called to offer their hearty congratulations. Congratulatory letters and telegrams were also received, and many beautiful gifts appropriate to such an occasion. In the dining room the decorations were unusually effective, the entire ceiling being canopied with the garlands that were held in place by a golden wedding bell. Miss Seville Berrar presided over the punch bowl, which was concealed in a well of beautiful greenery, and delicious refreshments were served at little tables. The favors were dainty boxes of white, bearing in gold the dates "1856" and "1906," tied with white ribbon that held a tiny golden bell, and containing wedding cake.

Over one hundred cards were sent out and a very large number of guests were present.

NEWS OF 75 YEARS AGO.

Excerpts from Columns of the St. Clairsville Advertiser.

Logan Dunn has in his possession a copy of the St. Clairsville Advertiser, printed September 21, 1831. It was given to him many years ago by his grandfather, William Dunn, United States muster general at St. Clairsville during the war of 1812. The Advertiser was a weekly published by John G. Affleck and devoted to historical, miscellaneous and general news. The subscription price does not appear in the paper but those in arrears were requested in a notice appearing in the columns to make prompt settlement of their indebtedness and notified that either currency, flour, coal or corn would be equally acceptable.

From a condensed account of the census of 1830 the population of Ohio was 937,679. The population of the then twenty-seven states, including the District of Columbia, was given as 12,850,407.

An excerpt from the New Orleans price current reported the arrival from St. Louis of some three hundred barrels of new wheat, fresh and sweet, that passed inspection and sold at $6.00 per barrel. All of the new wheat received on the Ohio river was found to have been crossed on account of its not being ripe and dry, or from some other bad quality and would have been unsaleable, but in consequence of the demand by city bakers, it sold nearly or quite as well as that of a better reputation. The growers and grinders in Ohio were immediately cautioned that on this account they would some day find in Missouri a competitor that would, if necessary, awaken them to their interests.

In addition to several columns of advretising the only local news contained in that issue was a brief description of the horse races at Zanesville. In another item John Patterson was credited with growing in his garden a tomato vine measuring fourteen feet and nine inches from the root to the top of the vine, which bore an abundance of good fruit.

How's This?

We offer One Hundred Dollars Reward for any case of Catarrh that cannot be cured by Hall's Catarrh Cure. F. J. CHENEY & CO. Toledo, O.

We, the undersigned, have known F. J. Cheney for the last 15 years, and believe him perfectly honorable in all business transactions, and financially able to carry out any obligations made by his firm

WALDING, KINNAN & MARVIN,
Wholesale Druggists, Toledo, O.

Hall's Catarrh Cure is taken internally, acting directly upon the blood and mucous surfaces of the system. Testimonials sent free. Price, 75c. per bottle. Sold by all druggists.

Take Hall's Family Pills for constipation

Notice of Appointment.

The undersigned has been duly appointed executrixes of the estate of Elizabeth Bowman late of Stark County, Ohio, deceased. Dated the 4th day of December 1905.

SARAH E. BOWMAN,
MARY E. BOWMAN.

Bear in mind that the Want Columns are a good investment.

Unexcelled Service to Cuba.

Effective January 5th, 1905, through Pullman Sleeper will leave Cincinnati at 8:30 a m. every Friday via Queen & Crescent Route and Southern Railway to Mobile connecting with Munson, S S Line's Steamer "Prince George" at 4:30 p. m. on Saturdays, and through Sleeper from Mobile every Friday at 7:00 p. m north to Cincinnati on arrival of Steamer "Prince George" from Havana.

Tickets now on sale good until May 31st at the rate of $65 for the round trip from Cincinnati including meals and berths on steamer.

For information address, Frank Johnson, Special Agent Passenger Department Munson S S Line, Washington C. H., Ohio or W. C. Rinearson, G P. A Queen & Crescent Route, Cincinnati, Ohio.

Woman loves a clear, rosy complexion. Burdock Blood Bitters purifies the blood, clears the skin, restores ruddy, sound health.

I Give Honor to Whom it is Due.

Dr. David Kennedy's Favorite Remedy, of Roundout, N. Y., cured me of Bright's disease and Gravel. Four of the best Physicians had failed to relieve me I have recommended it to scores of people with like success, and know it will cure all who try it.—Mrs E. P Mizner, Burg Hill, O. Price $1 00, all druggists; 6 bottles $5 00.

Public Sale!

I, the undersigned, will offer at public sale at my residence, 5¼ miles west of Justus and 3½ miles east of Mt. Eaton, on the road leading from Navarre to Mt. Eaton, and 4 miles north of Wilmot, better known as the John Brenninger homestead, on

Tuesday, February 6, 1906,

the following property, to-wit: Five head of horses, consisting of one mare coming 6 years old, three 4 years old and one coming two years old, sound and good workers; 60 head of cattle, consisting of four good cows, 47 steers weighing from 700 to 1 000 each, two full blood short horned bulls weighing 600 and 700 pounds each, and seven yearling steers and heifers. The whole lot of cattle are all well bred—in fact are the best that I have ever handled—nearly all dehorned and in good condition. 23 extra good Southdown breeding ewes, bred to have lambs in April; one good Southdown buck. 40 head of hogs, consisting of eight brood sows to farrow in March and April, and 32 shoats. Little clover seed by the bushel, together with farming tools and other articles too numerous to mention. Sale to commence at 12 o'clock sharp, sun time, when terms will be made known.

WM. BRENINGER.

F. W. Andrews, Auctioneer.
Wm. Kalp and W. S. Lash, Clerks.

Many People cannot take Cod Liver Oil on account of its taste, oder, and disagreeable nauseating effect on the stomach, but ***all the people*** can take ***Vin-Tone,*** which contains all the food and medicinal values of Cod Liver Oil combined with iron and wine.

$1.00 Per Bottle

Rider & Snyder,

DRUGGISTS, 12 E. Main St.

MOTT'S **PENNYROYAL PILLS**

They overcome Weakness, irregularity and omissions, increase vigor and banish "pains of menstruation." They are "LIFE SAVERS" to girls at womanhood, aiding development of organs and body. No known remedy for women equals them. Cannot do harm—life becomes a pleasure. $1.00 PER BOX BY MAIL. Sold by druggists. DR. MOTT'S CHEMICAL CO., Cleveland, Ohio

DR. KUTCHIN

EX. U. S. EXAMINING SURGEON,

Late of Chicago, Greatest Living Specialist for the Treatment and Cure of all Long-Standing and Difficult Chronic Diseases and Diseases of the Blood and Nervous System. Consulting Surgeon at Maplewood Sanitarium.

Will, by special request, meet his many patients in this county every month for the next year, and examine all afflicted free. Ohio office, Columbus, O.

The noted Author and Medical Lecturer, and greatest living Specialist for the Treatment and Cure of difficult Chronic Diseases, has consented to visit this County and meet his many patients and friends, and give ALL AFFLICTED an opportunity to consult him **Free of Charge** and secure the latest and best treatment for such diseases as the regular family physician is not prepared to treat.

Dr. Kutchin will revisit this County every month, thus saving his patients the trouble and expense of visiting the city. And he is the only physician in this County who carries his own Diagrams to illustrate and make plain to all afflicted the cause and nature of their diseases. He promptly visits this town every four weeks and will so continue as long as God spares him to the afflicted.

CHRONIC DISEASES.

The Doctor treats **no acute diseases,** but makes a specialty of chronic and long-standing diseases. Cases given up by other doctors and pronounced incurable, he most desires to see. **Dr. Kutchin** has treated over **12,000** cases in Ohio in the last two years, many of which had been given up as **incurable,** some to be Blind, others Deaf, and a Large Number to be Invalids for Life. Now they See and Hear, and many are on the high road to Health.

The Doctor is surrounded with a fine collection of instruments for examining and treating all chronic diseases of the Head, Face, Eye, Ear, Throat, Heart, Lungs, Stomach, Liver, Kidneys, Bladder, Skin, Brain and Nervous System, Cancers, Tumors, Piles, Swellings, Old Sores, Fits, Paralysis, Neuralgia, Rheumatism, Dropsy, Gout, Sick Headache, Debility, Depression of Spirits, Diseases of Children, Hereditary Diseases, etc., and, in fact, **all long-standing and chronic diseases.** All surgical operations performed.

EXAMINATIONS FREE TO ALL.

Whenever it is known that **Dr. Kutchin** is stopping at a place, **crowds gather to consult him,** and it is not to be wondered at when it is remembered that in diagnosing a disease he never asks a question, but describes the different diseases better than the sick can themselves. It is a **wonderful gift** for anyone to possess, and **Dr. Kutchin's** diagnostic powers have created wonder throughout the country.

He adopted the following plan, which is peculiar to the large hospitals, and is not and never has been the practice of country doctors, viz., he carefully notes the symtoms of the patient, and ascertains the condition of the internal organs, all of which he carefully records in his register for future reference. In this way he ascertains the true nature of the disease and its cause. When sick people consult him he readily tells them whether he can cure or help them, or whether they are beyond hope.

HIS IMPROVED METHODS OF TREATMENT.

Are mild and pleasant; agree perfectly with the most delicate Lady or Child; do not reduce strength; can be used while at work, and give the greatest possible benefit in the shortest possible time. Patients can consult him or communicate with him as often as they choose, during the whole time required for the cure, without regard to where they may be, and without extra charge, thus rendering the treatment as successful and satisfactory as though they were living next door to each other.

MANHOOD PERFECTLY RESTORED.

Quick, painless and certain cure for Impotency, Lost Manhood, Spermatorrhœa, Losses, Weakness and Nervous Debility, also for Prostatis, Varicocele, and all private diseases, whether from imprudent habits of youth or sexual excesses in mature years, or any cause that debilitates the sexual functions, speedily and permanently cured. **Consultation free and strictly confidential.** Absolute cures guaranteed in cases curable. No risk incurred.

DISEASES OF WOMEN.

Such as have baffled the skill of other physicians and remedies. **Dr. Kutchin** quickly cures Cancers, Tumors, Fibroid and Polybroid. Growths cured without the use of the knife. No cutting, no pain, no danger.

A LIFE OF EXPERIENCE.

The Doctor has had **a whole life** of study and experience in his profession, and enjoys advantages which fall to the lot of but few! After attending his Full Courses in the Medical Colleges, and **graduating** with the **highest honors,** he was not content to stop there, but has since attended other Colleges, and several times reviewed the whole profession; has also traveled extensively for the purpose of improvement, having visited the best Medical Colleges, Hospitals, Dispensaries, Eye, Ear, Lung and other Medical and Surgical Institutions, traveling thousands of miles, both by land and sea; **expending thousands of dollars;** improving every advantage within his command, and devoting the best years of his life to become thoroughly familiar with his profession in all its branches.

LATEST DISCOVERIES AND IMPROVEMENTS.

Dr. Kutchin has received the most approved instruction in Analytical and Microscopical Examinations of the Blood, Urine, etc., which are now considered indispensible to a correct diagnosis in many diseases. There are many diseases which physicians in common practice do not usually treat, and are, therefore, seldom prepared with necessary and costly outfit to examine correctly, or treat with success; such cases, therefore, would do well to call at once and learn their true condition, and whether the doors of Hope are yet open, or forever closed against them.

FACTS FOR MEN OF ALL AGES.

By reason of **false modesty** the youth of our land are kept in ignorance of the ruinous results which certain solitary indiscreet practices produce. These vices when persisted in eventually undermine the constitution inducing nervous debility and premature decay. **Dr. Kutchin** has for many years enjoyed the distinction of being **the most successful and celebrated specialist** for the treatment and cure of these affections. You may consult him with complete confidence. Of all the maladies that afflict mankind there is probably none about which physicians in general practice know so little.

DELAY IS DANGEROUS.

Many diseases are so deceptive that hundreds of persons have them before they even suspect it. They know they are not well, but are perfectly ignorant of the deadly fangs which are fastening upon them, and must, sooner or later, certainly destroy them, unless rescued by a skillful hand. **Are you afflicted?** Your case may now be perfectly curable, but **Remember,** every moment of neglect brings you nearer its incurable stages, when, perhaps, the most skillful physician can render you no assistance. The present is ours, the future may be **Too Late.**

Epilepsy or Fits scientifically treated and cured by a never-failing method. **Free Examination of the Urine.**—Each person applying for medical treatment should send or bring 2 to 4 ounces of urine, which will receive a careful chemical and microscopical examination. **Persons unskillfully** treated by **ignorant pretenders** who keep trifling with them month after month, giving poisonous and injurious compounds, should call and see the Doctor. Cases and correspondence confidential. Treatment sent C.O.D. to any part of the United States. Correspondence with invalids solicited. All letters with stamps enclosed answered free. Call and be examined and at least learn the cause of your disease, and if it can be cured, **Tape Worms** removed in from three to five hours without starvation. The remedies for the whole course of treatment are furnished from the Office or at the Institute, all at once or by the month.

CONSULTATION, EXAMINATION AND ADVICE FREE TO ALL AT THE

Hotel Conrad, Massillon, Thursday, Feb 8, 1906

ORRVILLE, NATIONAL HOTEL, TUESDAY, FEB. 13.

Consultation, examination and advice FREE.

Return visits made every twenty-eight days.

ADDRESS ALL LETTERS TO DR. E. LESTER KUTCHIN COLUMBUS O.

NEWSPAPERARCHIVE®
NEWSPAPERARCHIVE®

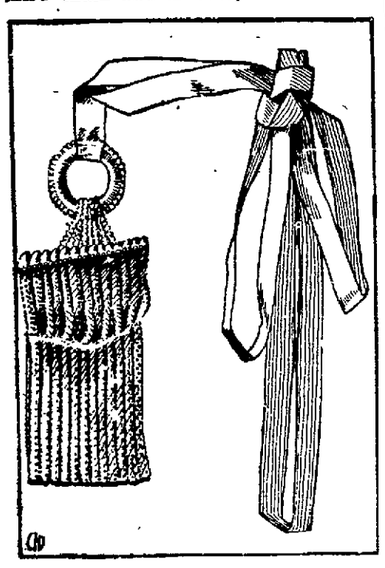
PRETTY FANCY WORK

A TASTEFUL, USEFUL AND EASY BIT OF CROCHETING.

"Bridge" Purse In White or Cream Silk—Tucked Among the Laces of the Evening Gown, It Makes a Very Charming Accessory.

A safety or "bridge" purse is very dainty and can be easily made at a small cost. All that one requires are a fine steel crochet hook, a ball of knitting silk, some bone rings and some small gold beads.

The purse is made as follows: Work 82 chain; first row, double crochet in third chain and in every chain to end

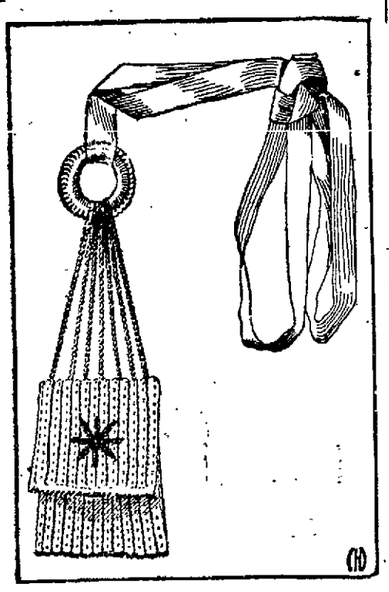


SAFETY PURSE, OPEN.

of row; second row, two chain and then double crochet to end of row; third row, two chain, 18 double crochet, 2 chain, miss 2 stitches and double crochet to end of the row; fourth row, double crochet into every stitch, including the 2 chain in middle of the last row; fifth row, same as second; sixth row, two chain, 60 double crochet, 2 chain, miss 2 stitches and double crochet to end of row; seventh row, same as fourth; eighth row, repeat from second row, inclusive. You will thus find that every third row you make a hole at about two-thirds of the length of the strip. Go on like this until you come to the twenty-fourth row, which you work in plain double crochet, leaving no hole. Finish off.

Turn up the longer end to meet the holes, and sew up the sides. Work 160 chain. Fasten one end of this chain to the lip of the bag opposite the first hole. Thread the other end through the first hole and through a bone ring; back through the second hole into the lip of the bag opposite the second hole; now thread back through the lip of the bag opposite the third hole, through this hole, over the ring, and so on until you have been through all the holes. Finish off, and now crochet over the ring. You will see that when you pull the bag open by the lip there are little bars of chain to prevent the coins from falling out, and the weight of the money shuts the bag automatically.

With the beads edge the flap of the purse, and, if you wish, adorn this flap with a star of beads in the center, or a trellis of beads looks pretty; also put a row of beads at the bottom of the purse. The only thing that remains is



SAFETY PURSE, CLOSED.

to get some ribbon and attach it to the ring, so that the purse may be worn round the neck if one wishes.

In white or cream silk the effect of this little purse is extremely pretty and dainty. It can be tucked among the laces of an evening gown.

Corning Beef.

Here is a recipe that I have used for thirty years, and it has never failed to make most excellent corned beef: For 100 pounds of meat use eight pounds of salt, two pounds of brown sugar, four ounces of saltpeter. Have the beef cut in sizes about as will be best used for cooking. Mix salt, sugar and saltpeter. Put some of the mixture in bottom of barrel. Then pack a layer of beef; pack it down firmly; put on more salt, then another layer of beef, until all is in barrel. Put a weight on top to keep it down snug, and the juice of the beef will make its own brine. Sometimes it may be necessary to add a small quantity of water to make it sufficient to cover the meat, but it seldom happens when beef is well packed and weighted down, says a Country Gentleman correspondent.

Fritter Batter.

Sift a cup of pastry flour, add a fourth of a teaspoonful of salt, and stir in gradually between half and two-thirds of a cup of lukewarm water. Add also a tablespoonful of oil and the beaten yolks of two eggs, then fold in the whites of two stiff beaten eggs. Let stand some time before using.

THE HOME PIANO.

A "Piano Doctor" Tells How to Keep It In Good Condition.

After unboxing the piano, if the instrument has been exposed to cold or dampness, remove the front and with a soft old linen cloth wipe off the moisture from the case and from all metal portions, such as tuning pins, wire (where accessible), bridge and screw heads.

In placing the piano do not put it over or near a heater, as hot air is very injurious to any cabinet work. Avoid placing a piano near a window, where one end of the instrument will be cold and the other warm. A sudden change of temperature, as from extreme heat to extreme cold, and vice versa, is very injurious. If a room is allowed to become very cold, do not at once build a hot fire near the piano, but heat the room gradually.

Keep It Aired and Tuned.

Keep the piano closed and cover it with a sheet or blanket when sweeping, cleaning or airing the room. A piano should be opened for a short time at least every day to prevent discoloration of the ivory keys.

A piano should be tuned at regular intervals, preferably after the beginning of each season. It becomes out of tune as much by change of temperature as by use. Too much stress cannot be placed upon the selection of a tuner, as an incompetent tuner can do great damage and will usually magnify a slight trouble in order to justify a high price. It is best never to engage an unknown tuner, or if one is engaged be careful to examine his references and be satisfied that he is reliable and experienced.

Sympathetic Vibration.

The jingling or singing sound at times noticeable when the piano is played frequently is due to what is called "sympathetic vibration." This is produced by an ordinary article in the room vibrating in sympathy with some particular tone in the piano. To ascertain the cause of this vibration, the key which seems to produce the difficulty should be struck by one person, and another should go about the room listening carefully, and thus the article which vibrates can be discovered and the cause removed. Any hard substance, no matter how small, when dropped inside a piano will cause a rattle or jarring noise.

Keys and Pedals.

Keys and action are sometimes found to stick or move sluggishly, especially in the summer, when humidity is greatest. This dampness causes the cloths and woods to swell. Sticking or sluggishness from any other cause will probably require the service of a tuner or regulator.

If a pedal should squeak, remove the bottom panel of the piano and apply a little black lead powdered from a pencil at the part where friction exists.—V. E. Carson in Good Housekeeping.

Lovely Hats.

Many hats are of light delicately tinted plush lined with black plush, the black next the face proving very becoming and bringing the hat into line with the all black costume which is now so generally worn. One of the newest shapes in toques is very small, like an inverted saucer almost, the round brim curving upward all round and a very high wing or wings placed upright on the left for sole trimming. This shape requires a full, well dressed coiffure, but is extremely becoming when well worn. Violets are much used on toques and hats as soon as New Year's is past. Nothing is prettier than violets as cache-peignes in clumps and clusters, but newest of all fashioned into the form of wings and feathers, and both toques and hats are ruched round with violets or violets simulated by silk petals.

Prevention.

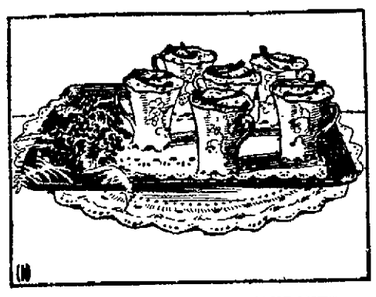
It may be that there is no royal road to darning, but I have found an excellent plan by which one may avoid darning. I require each member of the family to change his or her footwear every third day or before if even the tiniest hole begins to show. After they have been returned from the wash I run the weak spots on either side of the smallest hole for half an inch and never have those gaping apertures which lead housewives to declare that "it will be cheaper to buy new than to mend that stocking," writes a correspondent to a household magazine.

Currant Jelly Sauce.

Beat half a cup of currant jelly with a fork; then dissolve in two-thirds of a cup of boiling water and thicken with a teaspoonful and a half of arrowroot mixed with a few spoonfuls of cold water. Just before serving add a tablespoonful each of butter and lemon juice.

For January Functions.

The illustration from Table Talk of New Year custards shows a dish that may be useful at some of the many social functions occurring after the holidays. This custard consists of one



CUSTARD AND CITRON WISHBONES.

cupful of sweetened apple sauce, not too watery, whipped, a spoonful at a time, with the whites of four eggs previously beaten to a stiff froth. This is heaped in pretty chocolate cups and garnished with little wishbones cut from citron.

COFFEE DRUNKARDS.

London Doctors Find Grave Peril In the Brown Berry.

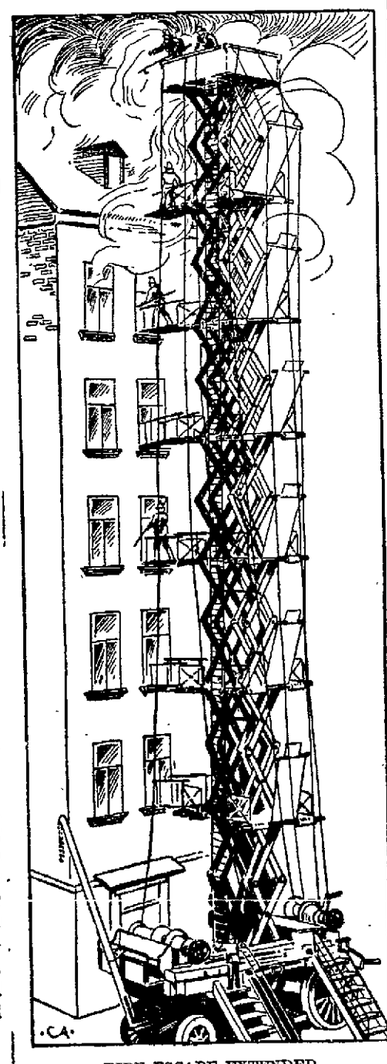
London physicians are endeavoring to introduce "Yerbe Mate," the tea of Paraguay, which is universally used in many countries in South America as a substitute for tea and coffee. The London doctors contend that women are the principal sinners when it comes to tea drinking, while the men are the greatest offenders against the laws of health when it comes to the using of coffee.

"There is no brand of coffee that one can drink to any considerable extent without suffering from the same distressing consequences that afflict injudicious users of tea," publicly declared one leading physician recently. "Thousands of men, particularly in the city," he continued, "sip coffee during the day at brief intervals, as their brethren in New York 'nip' spirits. In time the coffee habit develops palpitation of the heart, irregular pulse, nervousness, indigestion and insomnia. Coffee drunkards, as I may call them, are greatly increasing in number, due probably to the wave of temperance which is passing over the country, but I have known cases where hallucinations scarcely differing from those of alcoholism have been set up by continued coffee drinking."—St. Louis Globe-Democrat.

PORTABLE FIRE ESCAPE.

A German Invention Which Impresses an American Consul.

United States Consul Brittain of Kiel, Germany, furnishes the following description of a new model of a portable fire escape invented by Wilhelm Lampe of Baden-Baden: The apparatus is built on a wagon or trucks. It is provided with a number of extendable platforms, which can be set according to the heights of the floors of the building from which the people are to be rescued. It is also supplied with a double arrangement of ladders and with the necessary number of railed



FIRE ESCAPE EXTENDED.

safety bridges, which can be let down and put together. These are to assist in the rescue work and in removing furniture from burning buildings. The entire fire escape, with appliances, may be placed in service in a few minutes. It can also be used in making military observations and for searchlights.

A framework of lazy tongs is constructed in such a manner that the external places of junction of every second pair of legs are adjusted to serve as supports for the platform. These platforms can be put up at the various heights of the floors of a burning building, and a gangway is hinged to each platform. By the aid of these gangways persons are enabled to pass from the windows of a burning building to the main platform and then descend by the aid of a rope ladder. When in operation the gangways may be let down collectively by a single movement, so as to stand out horizontally, with their outer edges or ends laid upon the window ledges of the different floors of a building. The entire framework of the portable tower or fire escape may be folded up and placed in a comparatively small space. When the tower has been adjusted ready for use it is kept in position by a system of rods made of tubing and attached to the framework in a manner which makes the tower very substantial. The illustration shows the fire escape or tower ready for work by the side of a burning building.

Glass Umbrellas.

The latest adjunct to glass novelties is the glass umbrella, which is covered with "silk" spun from glass. These umbrellas, of course, will afford no protection from the rays of the sun, but they possess one obvious advantage—namely, that they can be held in front of the face when meeting the wind and rain, and at the same time the user will be able to see that he does not run into unoffending individuals or lampposts.

MUSHROOM CULTURE.

A Profitable Industry Which Uncle Sam Is Developing.

The discovery of a means whereby improved varieties of mushrooms may be propagated is perhaps the most remarkable of the recent achievements of the government plant bureau. It should greatly extend an already profitable industry. Up to the present time mushrooms have been to all intents and purposes a wild crop. Though vast quantities of them have been grown in caves and otherwise under artificial conditions, especially in France, no attempt has been made to produce improved varieties by selection or otherwise. In fact, it has been supposed that nothing in that direction could possibly be done. And yet the solution

AN OYSTER MUSHROOM.

of the problem, when at length found, was extremely simple. You take a large and particularly fine mushroom and also an ordinary milk bottle. The bottle is filled with fresh stable manure, and, having corked it tightly, you boil it for an hour on each of two successive days. This process sterilizes its contents. You are now ready to begin operations.

Cut open the mushroom and with a big needle or other convenient instrument (which has previously been held in a gas flame for half a minute) remove two or three small fragments from its interior and thrust them into the manure in the bottle. Cork the bottle up again and wait a bit. In a few days, starting from the little pieces of mushrooms, the vegetation of the fungous plant will spread in all directions, pervading the stuff in the milk bottle with its fine, thread-like network.

It is easy to perceive that if only spawn produced by this method be employed in the growing of the fungi and the largest and best flavored ones of each crop be exclusively chosen season after season for continuing the propagation very superior varieties ought after awhile to be developed.

This, indeed, is exactly what happens. For some years past experiments of the kind have been conducted under the direction of the plant bureau by Professor D. B. Duggar, and as one result of the work the scientifically produced spawn has been placed in the hands of about 200 mushroom growers in this country. Meanwhile the government scientists are going ahead to investigate the possibilities of progapating on similar principles other kinds of mushrooms besides the familiar Agaricus campestris, or common field agaric, here under discussion. In Europe a number of species of such fungi are commonly eaten and esteemed delicious which are known to us only as "toadstools." Among these may be mentioned the "puffballs," some of which attain huge size; the "morel," which is one of the finest of edible mushrooms, and the "oyster" mushroom, which grows on the bark of trees. The well known "fairy ring" mushroom is highly esteemed by epicures.—Pittsburg Dispatch.

Blue Light as a Pain Killer.

Interesting experiments with blue lights as an agent for producing insensibility to pain, the discovery of Professor Renard, have been carried out by Dr. H. Hilliard, anaesthetist to the Royal Dental hospital of London. In an article in the Medical Times and Hospital Dr. Hilliard states that he found that a blue light had on himself a most distinctly calming influence.

"A desire to close the eyes and sleep is experienced," he says, "and after some minutes sensibility to pain is lessened. For instance, the difference between a light pressure made upon the tip of the little finger and a needle could not easily be detected, and surgical needles could be pushed into the face, lips, gums or arm and blood drawn thereby without actual pain being felt unless a still deeper pressure were exerted."

Six Times as Strong as Steam.

A new power, six times as strong as steam, has come into existence, according to J. C. Wood, a Brooklyn inventor and mechanical engineer, who announces his discovery in a technical magazine published in New York city. Coal and a mixture of oil and water constitute the fuel and motive power, and applied experimentally to a truck used in hauling coal in New York it carried 10,000 to 12,000 pounds at an average of six miles an hour at a cost of 80 cents a day.

Asbestus In Wyoming.

Major French of Casper, Wyo., reports the discovery of a mammoth deposit of high grade asbestus on Smith creek, near Casper. The deposits are 6,000 feet in length, from 100 to 600 feet wide and show to a depth varying from 500 to 600 feet. The mines are now said to be equal to the Canadian deposits, the largest in the world, and steps are being taken to open up and develop the mines on a very extensive scale.

Automatic Clothes Sprinkler.

A clothes dampener that sprinkles the clothes while they are being ironed comprises a reservoir attachment for a flatiron, with means for regulating the discharge of the water through the spout, or sprinkler, as desired.

ELECTRICITY IN THE EAST.

Tombs of Pharaohs Lighted by It. Its Uses In Japan.

Every city of any size in the east, from Cairo to Yokohama, is lighted with electricity, and you will find a lighting plant even in the tombs of the pharaohs, among the ruins of Thebes, on the banks of the Nile. Down in the depths of the earth, in a vault chiseled with unknown tools, in the bosom of a granite mountain, lies King Amenhetep, pharaoh of the twenty-eighth dynasty (B. C. 1700), in a carved and painted coffin, with a sixteen candle power bulb suspended within a few inches of his royal nose. The ruins of Luxor and Karnak are lighted by electric lamps, so that tourists may see the startling effects of light and shade among the great columns.

Electricity is generally used for power throughout the orient, particularly in Japan, where the electrical development has been just as rapid as in the United States. Near the city of Kioto is a tunnel through the base of a mountain several miles in length. It is occupied by a canal, and enormous quantities of freight daily pass to and fro in barges. At the mouth of the tunnel there is quite a cascade, a fall of some thirty or forty feet within a quarter of a mile, and the boats are carried up this rise through locks operated by electric current in a successful and economical manner.

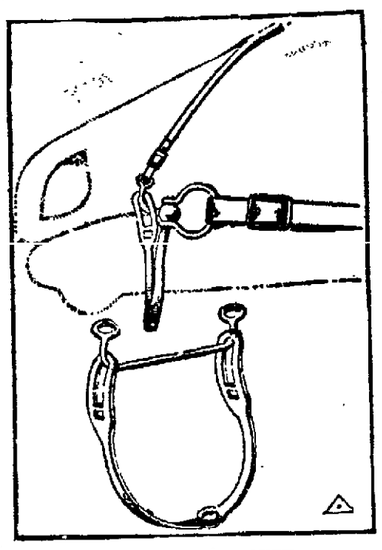
The arrangement is so clever and novel that electricians from all parts of the world come to inspect it. It is more interesting because the scheme was first proposed several years ago in the graduating thesis of a young student of the Institute of Technology at Kioto. The government was so impressed with his proposition that it adopted it and employed him to carry it out. He is still in charge of the work. There are several other remarkable electrical plants in Japan. The ruby mines of Burma and the tin mines of the Malay federation are all worked with American electrical machinery.

The use of electricity in war was never carried into so many departments as by the Japanese in Manchuria. Every picket had a telephone in his pocket and could communicate instantly with the main body of troops. Every outpost of the Japanese army had a wire to headquarters, and even in battle the movement of troops was directed by the commander in chief over a telephone instead of by orders carried by aids-de-camp and orderlies. Electricity was used to a similar extent in other branches of the service, particularly in gunnery.—Washington Star.

DRIVING BIT.

One Which Puts Horse Under Driver's Complete Control.

It will be of interest to a large number of people to learn that a Seattle inventor has devised a driving bit which places the horse under the complete control of the driver and which should put an end to runaway accidents. This driving bit contains the ordinary jointed mouthpiece, with rein rings attached, the rings and mouthpiece being pivoted together to a curved snaffle bar. The snaffle bars meet at the center under the lower jaw of the



BIT IN HORSE'S MOUTH.

horse and are hinged by a rivet, the overlapping ends of the snaffle bars being recessed to form a smooth joint.

An overdraw check guard, consisting of a curved chin bar, connects to the snaffle bars. An overdraw check bit passes through slots in the upper end of the check guard. The inventor claims that the overdraw check when connected to either a snaffle bit or to a stiff mouthpiece bit is humane in its action, does not force the jaws of the horse open to an extent to interfere with the proper breathing, will not pinch the sides of the mouth of the horse and will not chafe and irritate the animal.—Washington Post.

The Pace That Kills.

In 1868 in New York for every 10,000 of population there were 13.5 deaths from heart disease and Bright's disease. In 1901 the number of deaths had risen to 29.68. These are board of health figures. They are something to think about. High living, mental strain, worry, overexertion and too much alcoholic drink are among the conspicuous causes of the diseases named. The figures show, then, through an exhibit of penalties a startling increased following of "the pace that kills."—New York World.

Electric Board Walk Chair.

The first time that any chair propelled other than by man power was ever seen on the Atlantic City board walk was last Thanksgiving day. It was the property and invention of Miss Ida W. Schmidt of New York. The chair is propelled by an electric motor and is built along the same lines as an electric automobile. Miss Schmidt, the owner and patentor, is an invalid, and she takes this method of getting about.

THE CHEST.

Revival of an Old Time Favorite. Some of Its Modern Phases.

The chest, one of the earliest articles of furniture for the home, has lately had a revival of favor. Its first intention of usefulness was obviously as a holder for clothes and valuables; but in the absence of chairs and tables, which appeared as later inventions for home comfort, the chest combined a threefold utility. At times, also, when its owner went traveling the chest was taken along like the modern trunk.

Among the first possessions to come over to our new country with the Dutch and English colonists was naturally the wooden chest. In some instances it was only the plainest kind of pine box, set on low supports and fitted with a lock, such as Elder Brewster brought into the Plymouth colony, or it may have been a paneled oak chest, the decorations following the English interiors of the fourteenth century; or, carved in heavy relief, the chest represented the Elizabethan or Jacobean period of decoration.

The popularity of the chest called forth a variety of treatment even under the limitations of its shape and size. Oak was the material most desired in its construction, although walnut, cypress and cedar were also used. Pine was of necessity the choice when expense was considered, and as a matter of economy this wood was often substituted for a more costly wood at the back and on the inside. The hard woods were usually left in the natural color, and pine was painted.

Those who are fortunate enough to inherit an old chest that is in good condition will find it still useful among the many up to date contrivances of our twentieth century. A chest on a frame may be reserved for an infant's wardrobe, or it may hold some special linen for the table or beds. A low chest may be placed in a recessed win-

PANELED CHEST AS A WOOD BOX.

dow for a seat or kept in a hall for a bench. It may have a position of honor beside the hearth to hold kindlings or, if large enough, may be used for logs of wood for the open fire. For the latter office the chest achieves so fitting a service that the antique specimens cannot supply the demand. The mission furniture has produced a chest distinctive of its type, made of dark oak, with iron hinges and lock, or, as a modification of its plain lines, the mission chest is sometimes decorated with a border, painted or burned upon the wood. A mahogany chest is often seen ornamented with carving or delicate lines of satinwood.

To bring the chest into harmonious relations with the woodwork or furniture of a special room—Flemish, forest green, weathered oak, fumed oak or silver maple—it may be made of the same material and covered with the same finish.—Delineator.

Crullers.

Cream one tablespoonful of butter, beat in two cupfuls and a half of sugar and three eggs, then add one nutmeg, grated, the grated rind of half of a lemon, two teaspoonfuls of baking powder and sufficient sifted flour to make a soft dough. Roll out and cut in any desired shapes, then cover with a floured cloth and let stand on the board for half an hour to stiffen. Drop a few at a time in deep smoking hot fat. They will cook through in from four to five minutes. Drain and when cooled roll in powdered sugar.—Table Talk.

An Increase of Wants.

The increase of wants is alleged by modern economists to be a sign of progress, but it is not always evidence of the most exhilarating kind to those who have to pay for the satisfaction of the wants.

Fashion's Echoes.

The gored circular skirt is a new design, appearing in cheviot and habit cloth.

House gowns afford the happiest examples of empire modes.

Many of the fanciful little collarets noticed this season are fashioned from made over ostrich feathers.

Lovely hats are evolved out of velvet in two delicate shades of old rose or eveque purple and, for those whose complexions are fair enough to stand it, the faded leaf tints.

Guimpe dresses remain in vogue for small girls.

"Made" birds are largely used for hat trimming.

Buttons are more conspicuous than ever as a decorative detail.

The old time shot silks are again in vogue.

For small boys are used, first, the Russian suits, and when these are laid aside sailor and Norfolk styles are adopted.

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MEMBER ASSOCIATED PRESS.

Entered at Massillon postoffice as second-class matter.

THURSDAY, JANUARY 25, 1906

Ohio citizens need not fear the uprising in their midst of a suggestion for a popular wedding gift to Miss Roosevelt. We have already presented to her the most necessary adjunct to the marriage—a bridegroom.

Summer is over; according to the best fashion authorities, we may now put away our Panamas, our fly screens and our fans. The weather sharps assure us that the mercury has permanently descended to a more democratic level after its temporary incursion into "high life." Nothing remains now to complete our sense of congruity but a heavy snowfall, skating and the merry sounds of racing on South Mill street.

It has fallen to the lot of Canton and Massillon sages to dispute on and ultimately settle the tremendously important question, "Shall the entering of professional and business pursuits by women be discouraged?" The outcome of the debate at the school house at Genoa Friday evening will be awaited with interest. Women in the professional and business fields threaten dire economic disaster, according to some earnest persons, and are merely an outward and visible sign of woman's equality with man, according to others. Nevertheless, the gentle sex continues to seek and occupy positions of trust in almost every line of endeavor. Perhaps after the literary society has settled the discouraging, pro and con, it will look into the causes, economic and social, which compel women to seek their livelihoods outside the home.

One of the monthly magazines has discovered "a case of christianity in politics." The "case" is Mark Fagan, mayor of Jersey City. Asked how he resisted the subtler temptations of office, Mr. Fagan is reported to have answered:

"Every morning when I go up the steps of the city hall I ask that I may be given to recognize temptations when they come and—to resist them. And at night I go over every act and give thanks if I have done no injury to any man."

In a way the fact that the presence of a literal christian in municipal politics is deemed of sufficient importance to attract the attention of a prominent magazine is somewhat depressing, but there is ground for optimism in the fact that a man who has had the courage "to serve the people faithfully and honestly" has been elected to a third term of office. There is a chance, too, that there are more "literal christians" in the world of affairs than is generally supposed and that the moral law is doing more business at the old stand than appears to the casual observer.

THE ETHICS OF WEDDING PRESENTS.

There are trials and tribulations connected with the honor of being a White House bride which the common or garden variety of young women never have to bear. Several weeks ago enthusiastic citizens of a city out West (not in Kansas, where things cyclonic usually originate) incubated an endless chain at a dime per link, for the purpose of buying Miss Roosevelt a wedding present. This was promptly vetoed by a courteous letter from the President. Now an artist with an ingenious mind has collected some five thousand butterflies, and with the wings of these purposes to make a copy of a famous painting of the Madonna as a wedding gift for the President's daughter A squabble among the ambassadors is reported, caused by the absence of a certain diplomat from a conference to discuss a joint gift from the ambassadors. The ministers and smaller diplomatic fry are said to be chagrined at their omission from the conference, and the situation seems rather delicate.

It is comparatively easy to understand the good feeling and kindly spirit which prompts American citizens to give to Miss Roosevelt some token of the affectionate regard which the nation bears her. However gratifying this may be to her, it is still a source of pain to sober-minded Americans when the cranks and the souvenir givers (who are nearly, if not quite as bad as souvenir takers) and the miscellaneous tribe of well-intentioned but indiscriminating admirers of Miss Roosevelt place her in such a difficult position.

CEMETERY NOT TO BE ABANDONED

False Reports Concerning the Catholic Burying Grounds.

STATEMENT BY MR. SCHRADER.

The Cemetery was Established Under the Direction of Bishop Horstmann and Will be Further Improved Next Summer.

Calvary cemetery, the new Catholic burying ground between Canton and Massillon, is not to be abandoned as a burial place, as has been rumored in Massillon for a week. Joseph Schrader, one of the trustees of the cemetery association, said Monday that all such reports were absolutely false.

One report was that the grounds can not be used as a cemetery because of the water which runs into the graves from underground streams. Winter springs are reported to abound in the land. Other reports say that the cemeteries in Massillon and Canton, now owned by the several Catholic churches, are not filled and that there is a disposition to use the old cemeteries by members of the congregations before lots are purchased in the new cemetery.

Mr. Schrader said Monday that he had heard some of these reports but that there was no truth in the report that the cemetery was to be abandoned nor in the report that graves filled with water from underground streams. He cited an instance of a grave being dug in one of the lowest parts of the cemetery during a heavy rain storm and in spite of the adverse circumstances the person doing the digging did not find any water at the bottom of the grave.

The cemetery was provided for under the direction of Bishop Horstmann about one year ago. Several interments have been made there. The grounds have been beautified and laid out. Arrangements are being made for a complete system of drainage. Lots have been sold and the trustees are offering more lots for sale. Those at the head of the enterprise looked into the situation carefully before selecting the site and took it in preference to several others. It is to be used by the Catholic church congregations of Canton and Massillon.

Mr. Schrader said that there had been some opposition to the plan but that he thought this all would pass away when the members of the Canton and Massillon congregations fully understood the reason why the cemetery was established and what is to be done by the trustees. The cemetery will be improved next summer according to plans formulated last year.

THE STANWOOD MEETING.

Interesting Discussion of Good Roads Problems.

Stanwood, Jan. 22.—One hundred or more persons attended the good roads convention held here Saturday evening. John J. Wefler presided and H K. Baird was chosen as secretary. Chairman Wefler briefly outlined the object of the meeting and numerous other speakers followed. All the plans mentioned in the various speeches were informally discussed, and the meeting almost unanimously favored the issuing of bonds to provide for proposed road improvements.

A number of the speakers emphasized the fact that the road funds, amounting to five thousand or six thousand dollars annually in Tuscarawas township, were in a great measure uselessly squandered and that the highways were growing worse each year, instead of better. It also developed that fancy prices were being paid for road making machinery and that officials of the township were profiting thereby. One of the supervisors of the township told the following story to Chairman Wefler, who related it at the meeting:

"The agent of a road scraper told me that if I would recommend his machine to the township trustees there was ten dollars in it for me. It was a four wheeled machine and I didn't like it, and told the agent I would not recommend it. He said: 'Well, I can't pay you more than ten dollars, for the trustees are to get twenty-five dollars, and there'll be nothing in it for me.' I didn't recommend the scraper but the trustees bought it just the same."

Another supervisor said he had been offered twenty dollars for his influence in selling machinery to the township.

A committee, consisting of E. S. Miller, A. M. Oberlin and A. C. Shanklin, was appointed to attend the good roads meeting to be held in Massillon next Saturday. Another meeting will be held here in the near future.

Come to THE INDEPENDENT office for your job printing

READY NEXT SUNDAY.

Presbyterian Church Nearly Ready for Its Congregation.

The work on the new Presbyterian church is being rushed through rapidly. All the floors have been laid with the exception of those in the auditorium, which are to be of hard wood and are not to be put down until the last. The frescoers are at work on the walls and have already completed those in the Sunday school room

The basement is very nearly finished and the Rev R. R. Bigger expects to hold services there next Sunday Plumbers are at work putting heaters in the basement. The furnishings for the church have not yet been definitely decided on with the exception of the pews, which are to be of plain antique oak, with very little ornamentation.

NEW PLANS FOR CITY HOSPITAL

A Three-Story Single Brick Building to be Erected.

LOCATED IN AKRON STREET.

The Plans in the Rough Have Been Approved by the Trustees — Work Will be Commenced Early in the Spring—Will be Completed as Soon as Possible.

The trustees of the Massillon Hospital Association, which will have charge of the erection of the city hospital, which is to be donated by J. F. Pocock, have adopted new plans for the building and announced Monday that work upon the building will be commenced in the spring. For several reasons the plans contemplated last fall were found not to suit all particulars and a new drawing has just been made by a Cleveland architect. This drawing has been submitted to the trustees and they have forwarded it to the architect with their approval.

The new plans call for a single brick building, three stories high, beautifully located upon the lot in Akron street which was secured as a site more than a year ago. The single building is favored by the trustees in preference to the first plans, which called for a main building with two wings. The trustees have not determined whether or not the heating apparatus will be located in the hospital building or in a separate building.

The ground plans will be completed soon. As soon as the weather is suitable for building operations in the spring the foundation will be built. The building will be erected immediately afterwards and the trustees hope to have it enclosed by fall. As to the time required to complete the hospital, the trustees know nothing. The building is to be erected and furnished with every modern appliance as soon as possible.

C. J. DUNCAN TO MOVE.

He Will Occupy Rooms in the Conrad Block.

C. J. Duncan, jeweler, has made arrangements to move on April 1 from his present storeroom in Main street, between Erie and Mill, to two new rooms in the Conrad block, in South Mill street. The corner room will be occupied by the jewelry department and the room adjoining will contain phonographs and musical instruments.

THE WORK OF RESCUE.

Salvage Steamer Saving Valencia's Crew and Passengers.

Bellingham, Wash., Jan. 24.—(By Associated Press.)—Last night the salvage steamer Salvar, from Victoria, reached the scene of the wreck of the Valencia, according to a special dispatch to the Herald, but had to stand by until daylight. The work of recsue is now proceeding.

Public Sale.

The undersigned will sell at his residence, 1½ miles northwest of Justus, on the road leading from Justus to Elton, the following described property, on Tuesday February 13, 1906: 12 head of horses, 3 head of cattle, 25 chickens, one 10-horse traction engine, feed grinder and fodder cutter, 3-inch tire wagon, binder, mower, fertilizer, grain drill, harrow, rake, plows, 2 buggies, harness, coal stoves, corn and oats by the bushel, and many other articles too numerous to mention. Sale to commence at 12:30. Terms made known on day of sale.

G. CLINTON McFARREN.

SPECIAL LOW RATES

To all points in Montana, Idaho, Washington, Oregon and British Columbia, February 15th to April 7th, 1906. Round Trip Homeseekers' Tickets on special days. Write at once for information and maps to IRA F SCHWEGEL, Traveling Agent, Wisconsin Central R'y, 407 Traction Bldg., Cincinnati, Ohio.

MINE LEADERS QUARRELING.

Mitchell and Lewis Have a Tilt in the Convention.

THE DELEGATES ARE ALARMED.

Vice President Claims There Has Been Too Much Secrecy in Affairs of the Anthracite Field — President Mitchell Says He is Not Required to Report to Lewis.

Indianapolis, Jan. 24.—Thirteen hundred delegates and more than three hundred spectators at the United Mine Workers' convention yesterday were entertained by a quarrel between President Mitchell and Vice President Thomas Lewis, which was precipitated by the anthracite proposition. The session was replete with unusually interesting features. The resignation of William Dodds as secretary-treasurer of district No. 5 will be demanded; aside from a few minor changes and amendments the report of the scale committee was adopted; the hard coal situation was formally brought up and the convention voted unanimously to endorse the demands of the anthracite miners.

That a serious breach, which is growing wider, exists between the leaders of the miners' organization was clearly attested for the first time and caused alarm among the delegates.

William Dodds, clerk of courts of Allegheny county, will be compelled to resign as secretary-treasurer of district No. 5 by a change in the constitution of the United Mine Workers. Mr. Dodds said last night that he will hold the office until April 1, as the new laws do not become effective until that date.

James Watchorn led the fight in the convention and proposes to carry it to Pittsburg. This resolution, which ousts Dodds, was adopted: "That any official of the United Mine Workers, national, district or sub-district, who accepts a salaried political position other than as a member of congress, legislature, school board or city, borough and township councils, shall immediately resign from the union, and if he declines to retire his resignation shall be demanded."

After the scale had been practically adopted Lewis pointed out the importance of the anthracite situation. He said there should be a complete explanation of the status there.

"Even the vice president does not know what is going on in the anthracite region," said he. "There is entirely too much secrecy. Fear has whipped the anthracite operators into granting an audience to our committee. If an agreement is to be reached anywhere this year it must be reached in the anthracite field. This year, far more than any other year, the operators should be forced to recognize our union."

President Mitchell, in replying to Lewis, spoke with considerable warmth.

"The remarks of the vice president," he said, "would convey the impression that information has been withheld by me. I know of no law which requires me to report to him. I was not aware that a conference would be secured with the presidents of the coal carrying railroads and the independent operators until yesterday morning, when I made the announcement."

The advance guard of the operators arrived here yesterday. Patrick McBride, commissioner of the Ohio operators, arrived last evening. Mr. McBride was formerly secretary-treasurer of the United Mine Workers, and is an ex-Pittsburger. He said the Ohio producers were opposed to the demands of the men and intimated they would demand a reduction in wages. About four hundred operators are expected within the next two days.

Following the adoption of the report of the scale committee the United Mine Workers' convention again took up routine work Tuesday afternoon. The tellers announced the referendum vote for the principal officers and all the old heads were retained in office. Two delegates were selected to the international mining congress to be held in London next summer. The report of the committee on transportation made its report, showing that it cost $1,933.27 to bring the delegates to the Indianapolis convention this year and send them home.

The principal interest of the afternoon was in the selection of the delegates to go to London. Many names were withdrawn, however, and when the ballot was taken but three were voted for. They were T. D. Nichols, J. P. White and Edward Flynn. White was elected. On the ballot for the second place the vote was close. Patrick Gilday and T. D. Nichols were the leading candidates. Nichols was successful. The alternates are Edward Flynn and Patrick Gilday.

The national auditing board was chosen by the referendum vote, as follows: John Mossop, Patrick Fitzsimmons, Harry Baker, William Davidson, F. A. Dow, John Reir, jr., Edward Fisher, D. E. Lovett, L. R. Turney and John Morgan.

The report of the tellers of the vote for officers taken last fall was as follows: Mitchell, president; Lewis, vice president; Wilson, secretary.

RECEPTION FOR NEW PASTOR.

Gathering in Honor of the Rev. and Mrs. J. W. Kerns.

HELD IN THE CHRISTIAN CHURCH

A Programme, Including Addresses and Vocal and Instrumental Music, was Rendered —The Pastor Received With Heads of Church Societies.

The reception given by the congregation of the Christian church for its new pastor, the Rev. J. W. Kerns, and Mrs. Kerns, in the church auditorium, Monday evening, is considered to have been one of the pleasantest functions of its kind ever held. The church was handsomely decorated with plants and flowers and nearly every seat was taken before 8 o'clock, the hour announced for the opening of the programme. The latter included an address of welcome by the Rev. Harvey Stoner, an address by the Rev. Mr. Kerns on "The Future Church," "Reminiscences," by Miss Viola Pepper, and a number of vocal and instrumental solos in which Mrs. Walter Webb, Miss Davis, Mrs. Charles Yost and Reinhart Long took part.

At the conclusion of these exercises the pastor and his wife, together with the heads of the various church societies, took their places near the front platform and members of the congregation passed before the receiving line into the dining room beyond. Those on the reception committee were the Rev. Harvey Stoner, elder; Elton Rice, president of official board; Lee F. Graybill, treasurer; Albert Davis, superintendent of the Bible school; Miss Viola Pepper, assistant superintendent; Mrs. Sprankle, superintendent of the primary department; Allen Graves, president of the Christian Endeavor Society; Mrs. Dixon, president of the W. C. B. M.; Mrs. Oberlin, president of the Aid Society.

In the dining room, adjoining the church, ices were served from huge blocks of ice at a long table, lighted with candelabra. Mrs. Curtis Brooks and Mrs. George Nesbit presided at the table. A feature of the occasion was the presentation to the Rev. Harvey Stoner, presiding elder, of an envelope containing a handsome gift from the church in money as a recognition of his faithful work as a substitute before the arrival of the present pastor.

COLDER IN NEW YORK.

Warm Wave Swept to Sea by a Westerly Wind.

New York, Jan. 24.—(By Associated Press.)—The warm wave was swept out to sea last night by a cold westerly wind, and there was a drop of nineteen degrees in the temperature in twenty-four hours, ending at 10 o'clock this morning, the thermometer then showing thirty-nine degrees.

For Over Sixty Years

MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP has been used for children teething. It soothes the child, softens the gums, allays all pain; cures wind colic and is the best remedy for Diarrhoea Twenty-five cents a bottle.

How Many Birthdays?

You must have had sixty at least! What? Only forty? Then it must be your gray hair. Ayer's Hair Vigor stops these frequent birthdays. It gives all the early, deep, rich color to gray hair, and checks falling hair. And it keeps the scalp clean and healthy.

"I was greatly troubled with dandruff which produced a most disagreeable itching of the scalp. I tried Ayer's Hair Vigor and the dandruff soon disappeared. My hair also stopped falling out until now I have a splendid head of hair."—DAVID C. KINNE, Plainfield, Conn.

Made by J. C. Ayer Co., Lowell, Mass. Also manufacturers of

Ayer's SARSAPARILLA. PILLS. CHERRY PECTORAL.

MANY BILLS FOR ELECTION LAWS

More Than a Dozen Introduced at Columbus.

SOME ALMOST REVOLUTIONARY

State Senator from Cuyahoga County Asks for Amendment to the Constitution Providing for the Initiative and Referendum—New Form of the Australian Ballot.

Columbus, Jan. 24.—If radical changes are not made in the primary and election laws of the state during the present session of the general assembly, the lack of measures to accomplish that purpose will not be responsible for the failure to make such changes. Since the opening of the session three weeks ago more than a dozen important bills have been introduced, some of them almost revolutionary in their provisions with reference to the election laws.

Senator Howe, of Cleveland, is the author of a resolution asking for an amendment of the constitution of the state as to provide for the initiative and referendum, which would place the making and unmaking of laws directly in the hands of the people and in effect destroy the existing form of representative government. Although the last Democratic state platform declared in favor of the initiative and referendum, it is not likely that Senator Howe's resolution will be adopted.

Bills providing for the adoption of the Massachusetts form of the Australian ballot have been introduced by Representative Adler, of Cincinnati, and by Senator Howe. These measures, if enacted into law, would put an end to party emblems on the ticket and prevent the voting of the so-called "straight" ticket. It would force voters to pick out every man on the ticket for whom they decide to vote. There is a strong sentiment in both branches among Republicans and Democrats in favor of the proposed law, but as is usually the case with measures proposing radical departures from established custom, the chances are against its enactment.

With former Governor Herrick and Governor Pattison both recommending the enactment of a new primary election law, which will provide for the nominationn of all candidates by a direct vote of the people, at primaries to be held on the same day, the indications seem to be for the enactment of such a law by the Seventy-seventh general assembly. Two bills for that purpose have already been introduced, one by Senator Huffman, Democrat, of Butler county, and the other by Representative Ritter, Republican, of Miami county. The bills are similar in their provisions, following the recommendations of Herrick and Pattison. Huffman's bill, however, limits the levying of campaign assessments on candidates for nominations and it also provides that primary day shall be a day of registration, making voting at the primary a qualification for voting at the ensuing general election.

Two bills aiming at the purification of elections have been introduced, one by Representative Hunt, Democrat, of Cincinnati, and the other by Representative Yost, the Democratic floor leader. Hunt's bill provides for the revocation of the charter of a corporation and the punishment by fine and imprisonment of a corporation official who, from the funds of the corporation, shall contribute to the campaign expenses of any candidate or party. Yost's measure seeks to protect candidates from so-called campaign grafters who prey upon the candidates. It prohibits the solicitation from a candidate of contributions under the guise of charity or for other purposes and prohibits candidates from making such contributions.

Representative Foster has introduced a bill to remove from existing laws all limitations as to the time in which prosecutions may be brought for violation of the election laws.

It is expected that a bill will soon be introduced by one of the Cuyahoga or Hamilton county members to take the election machinery of cities and counties from the hands of the secretary of state, giving mayors or some other local official the power to appoint city and county election boards.

One bill has already been introduced to curtail the authority of the secretary of state in the appointment of election board members. Under existing laws, when rival committees of the same party have recommended men for reappointment, the secretary of state has been able to practically select men of his own choosing. The new bill provides that where two rival committees make recommendations the state central committee shall determine which is the proper committee to make the recommendation, and the secretary of state must appoint the men thus recommended.

NEWSPAPERARCHIVE®

LOCAL HAPPENINGS.

Discovered this Week by Independent Investigators.

Born, to Mr. and Mrs. Frank Grant, of George street, a son.

Born, to Mr. and Mrs. O. B. Marsh, 60 Plum street, a daughter.

Born, to Mr. and Mrs. William Ritter, of West Tremont street, a son.

The state dairymen's convention will be held at Dayton, January 24, 25 and 26.

William Kieffer, living in Walnut street, has returned from an extended visit in the east.

Twenty five cents will be paid for a copy of the Semi Weekly Independent dated May 25. 1905.

Charles Thornton, of Sharon, Pa., is a guest of his sister, Mrs. Jeanette B. Davis, in Washington avenue.

David Kirkland, of Norwalk, is visiting at the home of his daughter, Mrs. W. M. Swihart, in East Oak street.

Charles Slapp, aged 75, Ohio's oldest Odd Fellow, is dead at Galion. He had been a member of the order for fifty-five years.

Mrs. J. J. Roby and Miss Pearl Henderson, of Cleveland, are visiting at the home of Mr. and Mrs. J. H. Grinnell, in Front street.

E. W. Horst, of near North Lawrence, last week sold his farm of sixty-eight acres, north of that place, to W. A. Eberly for $4,800.

Clark Elsea, and Mr. and Mrs. J. W. Kieffer attended a birthday party given at the home of Mr. and Mrs. Joshua Hodgen, in Navarre, on Sunday.

Shriver Bros., wholesale lumber dealers, have dissolved partnership, George Shriver retiring. He will go to the Pacific coast. Fred Shriver will succeed him in the business

William Briggs. a W. & L. E. brakeman, was slightly injured about the shoulders, Wednesday morning, by being thrown from a car, at Wellington. He was brought to his home in this city,

At the primary election held at Alliance Saturday to decide which of two local candidates should run the race for county commissioner on the Republican ticket, McDonald received 658 votes to 479 cast for Shidler.

The anti-saloon advocates at Wooster have prepared a petition praying the city council for a vote on the local option question. It is estimated that 650 voters will have to sign the petition before an election can be ordered.

The funeral of the late Mrs. Sophia Richards, of Genoa, who died last Saturday night, was held from St. Joseph's church at 9 o'clock Tuesday morning, the Rev. F. B. Doherty officiating. Interment was made in St. Joseph's cemetery.

Austin Camp, of Richville, president of the Perry Township Good Roads Association, is enthusiastic over the prospects of better roads in the near future. He has about completed arrangements for a series of meetings to be held in the several school houses in the rural districts throughout the township.

The Summit county fair grounds at Akron may be sold to the B. & O. railroad, the railroad company having made an offer of $60,000 for the property. The agricultural society considers this price too low, but it is believed the railroad will pay more. The company wants the grounds for railroad yards.

The Massillon band was given a flattering reception in the Auditorium, at Canton, Sunday afternoon when it gave one of its concerts. Encores were demanded after each number. The band will give a series of concerts in the Armory this winter. Arrangements are being made to give the first concert Sunday afternoon, February 4.

Fifty masked friends pleasantly surprised Mr. and Mrs. Henry Hansen, at their home on North street, Sunday evening, in honor of Mrs. Hansen's birthday anniversary. Cards and music furnished the amusements of the evening. Miss Carrie Arter and William Blaumeiser won prizes A delicious lunch was served after the game.

Miss Nan E. Wiseman on Wednesday morning received a letter from the United States commissioner on Indian affairs, announcing her appointment as assistant matron at the Indian school at Chamberlain, S. D. With the possibility of this appointment in view Miss Wiseman successfully passed a civil service examination last June. She will probably leave for Chamberlain in the near future.

A momentous question will be settled for all time at a literary society meeting at the school house in Genoa, between Canton and Massillon, Friday evening. The question to be debated at that time is: "Resolved, That the entering of professional and business pursuits by women should be discouraged." Those who will take the affirmative are Prof. E. A. Stewart, W. D. Byer and George W. Luke; deny, Edward A. Zinninger, Attorney C. E. Yutsey and Attorney W. S. Ruff.

Miss Martha M. Eschliman, daughter of Jonas Eschliman of North Lawrence, and Mr. Daniel Buchwalter, of Dalton, were married at the home of the bride's father Thursday evening at 6 o'clock. The Rev. F. A. Felton, pastor of the United Brethren church at North Lawrence, performed the ceremony. Ezra Eschliman and C. F. Buchwalter were groomsmen and the Misses Ola Budd and Estella Ruch were bridesmaids. A wedding supper followed the ceremony. Mr. and Mrs. Buchwalter will live on a farm near Dalton after April 1.

ROUTES MAY BE DISCONTINUED.

Department is Investigating Rural Free Delivery.

SOME SHOW LITTLE PATRONAGE

Miners' Delegates to International Congress are Instructed—Believed Chicago Murderer is Under Arrest—No Trace of Accomplices in Plot to Kill Governor Pattison

Washington, Jan. 24.—(By Associated Press)—Replying to numerous inquiries, Fourth Assistant Postmaster General Degraw has indicated the purposes of the department in connection with the inspection of rural free delivery routes, which is in progress, with a view to discontinuing or reducing the service of such as show little patronage. He says that the department feels that an average rural route should handle three thousand pieces of mail per month, with a possible minimum of two thousand, but the question of the discontinuance of service on routes must in all cases depend on conditions as they may exist on such routes.

The Senate committee on foreign relations today voted to report the treaty with Cuba, ceding the Isle of Pines to that republic.

DELEGATES INSTRUCTED.

Must Work for International Transfer Cards.

Indianapolis, Jan. 24.—(By Associated Press.)—The convention of the United Mine Workers of America in closing its session today instructed its delegates to the international mining congress to work for definite and practical arrangements regarding transfer cards. The proposition to give colored miners representation in district offices in districts where there are many of them was lost. The operators of Indiana, Ohio, Illinois and western Pennsylvania who have arrived are united against admitting outlying states. This is the first demand that the miners will make.

ARRESTED ON SUSPICION.

Believed to be Murderer of Mrs. Gentry, in Chicago.

Anniston, Ala., Jan. 24.—(By Associated Press.)—Late last night a young man giving his name as Sam Hart was arrested here. He is believed by the local police to be Frank Constantine, jr., of Chicago, wanted for the murder of Mrs. A. W. Gentry, January 6. Hart claimed he came here from Memphis and was on his way home to Norfolk, Va. He will be held until the Chicago authorities can be heard from.

POLICE ARE BAFFLED.

Unable to Locate Accomplices in Murder Plot.

Paterson, N. J., Jan. 24.—(By Associated Press.)—The police of this city today conducted a fruitless search for accomplices in the plot to assassinate Governor Pennpyacker, Governor Pattison, of Ohio, and other leading men which was unearthed near Monongahela, Pa., yesterday.

THE VALENCIA INSURED.

Three-Fourths of Amount Carried by English Companies.

Seattle, Wash., Jan. 24.—(By Associated Press.) — General Manager Pierce, of the Pacific Coast Steamship Company, now in this city, says the wrecked steamer Valencia was insured for approximately $150,000, of which amount three-fourths is carried by English underwriters and the remainder in San Francisco.

Advertised Letters.

List of letters remaining unclaimed in the postoffice at Massillon, Jan 22, 1906.

LADIES.

Caldwell, Mrs O. B. Kurk, Miss L.
Little, Miss Pollie

MEN.

Campbell, W. L. Dunn, Jack
Hayne, Bert Jones, Albert
Jones, A. E, Kinny, Thomas
Roche, Wm. Sheasley, S. H.
Tagen, Motts

Persons calling for the above named letters will please say advertised.

LOUIS A. KOONS, P. M.

NEARBY TOWNS.

John Rummins Kicked by a Horse at Newman.

LITERARY WAS WELL ATTENDED

George Williams, of Newman, Took Part in a Debate—The Proud Boast of Mt. Eaton—Latest News from Elton.

Newman, Jan 24.—Mrs. E B. Prentice spent last Sunday at her old home in West Brookfield, visiting her parents

Work at our coal mines has been very poor for the past two weeks on account of lack of orders.

Miss Gwynnie Rummins spent part of last week with her sister, Mrs. W. H. Allen, at Genoa.

Mr. and Mrs William Jones, of Massillon, visited their parents in our village Sunday.

The Misses Eva Dehoff, Jane and Ada Davis attended the reception given at the Baptist church last Friday evening in honor of the Rev. T. C. Peterson and family.

While John Rummins was leading his horse to water last Thursday morning it became playful and kicked Mr Rummins in the face. Dr. Dissinger, of Canal Fulton, was called and rendered the necessary aid and at this writing he is doing very well. It was a narrow escape through a case of too much oats.

Jabez Thomas, of Navarre, is circulating among his many Newman friends this week.

Joseph Griffith is on the sick list this week from a severe attack of the grip.

Mr and Mrs Thomas J. Morgan, while visiting friends in Massillon and West Brookfield, were called to Youngstown, O., by the sudden death of Mr. Morgan's brother, Reese Morgan, on Monday, of heart failure.

Quite a number of our people attended the literary last Friday evening at the Harnes school house in District No. 7, when George Williams of this place took part in the debate and affirmed that the United States as a nation is morally degenerating, and with his colleague, Walter Anderson, won the decision. The literary society meets every two weeks and is conducted in an up to date manner, which acounts for the success it has attained.

The contemplated legislation changing our road law is certainly a move in the right direction, for the present road law is fast becoming, or in fact it is now, looked upon by many as a charitable or good fellowship fund, kept up by the taxpayers. We know of no fund where taxes are appropriated for a specific purpose that less money reaches its destination than the road fund. There is not one out of ten who gives value received for road money. If the money that is being paid every year for road improvement was properly applied we certainly would have better roads. We notice that the Metzgar road law that was declared unconstitutional is fast becoming resurrected and a good many parts of that law are being reframed for action by the present general assembly. What is wanted is legislation placing the public roads in the hands of a commission or township trustees and giving them full jurisdiction and then holding them responsible for road improvement. Then make the proper selection of competent men, who are not of the good fellowship kind and are interested in good roads improvement and will see to it that the money expended has value received. As the present law stands there are too many who have access to the road fund and in that way it becomes abused.

MOUNT EATON.

Mt Eaton, Jan. 24—Our village can boast of one important thing, that is the inn which Mr. W. Russell has commended so highly in his book concerning Mt. Eaton, on account of the delicious ham which has been served so frequently at the Lucas inn, by which the house has become famous as well as the village. But somehow a few of the mediocre class have taken umbrage at the appropriate title and imputed the new appellation to another one who has never eaten any of that delightful, palatable and fragrant ham, though other viands just as good, which the good Massillon people have enjoyed with ecstatic delight We hail their coming and happy presence at the famous little inn which gives a cordial welcome to all, and which will serve them with extra edibles besides that delightful, fragrant ham, so come, and the best people of our village hail you all with greeting and best wishes for your welfare

Mt. Eaton is to have a boom in some enterprise in the near future, we understand, so we hope by the good, Christian people sustaining the work of the ministry and all uplifting projects we will go forward in every good cause, and not let the wrong in wicked hands prevail, who by any of those seem to know not the law of righteousness.

ELTON.

Elton, O., Jan. 23.—Samuel Rickecker is improving rapidly from the injuries sustained at the "Slope" mine, one week ago

John Baskey is gaining in health. He is now able to sit up, and go about the house.

Benjamin Boughman's little daughter is also on the sick list.

M. L. Boughman, of Canal Fulton, visited at his mother's home, over Saturday night.

The present warm weather has caused some of our boys to visit Sugar Creek, on fishing expeditions.

Little Pearl Boughman, is on the sick list this week.

Adam Weisgarber, of Stanwood, is drilling for coal, on Rev M. Beck's farm, west of town.

CANAL FULTON

Canal Fulton, Jan. 24. — The funeral of Mrs. Elizabeth Stitz, was held at 9 o'clock, Wednesday morning, from the church of St. Philip and St James The Rev. Father Hassel, of Canal Fulton, was assisted by the Rev. Father Hermann, of Doylestown, and the Rev Leo L Reinarts, assistant pastor of St. Mary's church, Massillon.

CRYSTAL SPRING.

Crystal Spring, Jan. 25.—An agreeable surprise was tendered the Misses Cora Ketterer and Bertha Stoner, two of our popular school teachers, Tuesday night, at the pleasant home of Mr. and Mrs. Theodore J. Casenhiser, one-half mile from town. The guests assembled at an early hour in the evening and immediately took possession of the house. They were welcome visitors at the Casenhiser home. The affair was well planned and neatly executed and so completely were the Misses Ketterer and Stoner surprised that for a moment neither could find a word to say. The evening was devoted to various parlor games and other diversions. Mrs. Amelia Heline, of Massillon, gave several fine selections on the organ and Mr. Casenhiser entertained the guests with his violin. There was much singing by all present and the event was one long to be remembered. In the drawing contest Ira Holl drew the button declaring him a bachelor. Miss Bessie Miller got the thimble and is said to be an old maid. Lloyd Reed came away with the "mitten." At 11 o'clock lunch was served. Those present were: The Misses Bertha Stoner, Cora Ketterer, Katie Foltz, Edith Foltz, Amanda Foltz, Mrytle Smith, Bessie Faust, Eva Glutting, Ella Rohr, Belle Rohr, Mamie Rohr, Tillie Rohr, Bessie Miller, Annie Leibole, Amelia Haas, Adelle Clay, Annie Miller, Mrs. Heline, and Edwin Ebie, Addie Rohr, Henry Rohr, Les Rohr, Philip Rohr, Clarence Glutting, Willis Miller, George Williams, Elmer Freed, Ira Holl, Logan Clay, Ralph McClelland, Orfis Hensel, John Leonard, Lloyd Reed, Albert Rohr, Ellis Faust, Carl Butler, Harry Foltz, Joseph Leonhart, Ora Willaman, Ralph Smith, Charles Rohr, Elmer Staver, Otis Clay.

TIP O'NEIL ACQUITTED.

Charged With Trying to Assist Murderer to Escape.

Newark, O., Jan. 24.—The jury last night acquitted James O'Neil, a Canton saloonkeeper, after forty minutes' deliberation. O'Neil was brought here for trial from Columbus on a charge of venue, having been indicted on the charge of endeavoring to assist Conrad, alias Caster, the convicted murderer of Policeman Daniel Davis, to escape from the Franklin county jail.

O'Neil, faultlessly dressed and unknown here, was frequently mistaken for one of the attorneys in the case. The trial began Tuesday.

For Breakfast Luncheon or Tea

A few small biscuits easily made with Royal Baking Powder. Make them small—as small round as a napkin ring. Mix and bake just before the meal. Serve hot.

Nothing better for a light dessert than these little hot biscuits with butter and honey, marmalade or jam.

You must use Royal Baking Powder to get them right.

ROYAL BAKING POWDER CO., NEW YORK

LOST AUTOGRAPH FAN.

Now in Possession of the Sultan of Turkey.

Constantinople, Jan. 24.—Mrs. Leishman, wife of the American minister, mourns the loss of her autograph fan, which took place under the following curious circumstances: Mrs. Leishman's fan is of precious wood and some of the greatest men and women of the world have written on it their signatures. In the course of a reception held at the Yildiz palace Mrs. Leishman displayed the fan so ostentatiously that the sultan could not help asking her about it. This was Mrs. Leishman's opportunity, and she hesitated not a moment to improve it. And true to his motto, never to refuse anything to a guest, the sultan retired to an anteroom and there wrote on the fan his sublime signature.

The next forenoon an imperial coach drove up at the American embassy and a Turkish field marshal in full uniform begged to be allowed to see madame for a few moments. He conveyed his master's compliments and asked in the sultan's name that Mrs. Leishman lend her fan to his majesty for a few hours, since he intended to have the pencil strokes of his signature set with diamonds.

Mrs. Leishman was only too delighted to grant the request, but she never saw her autograph fan again. She wrote for it, and in many other ways called the sultan's attention to the fact that he had not returned her property, but Abdul Hamid and his officials are deaf to all Mrs. Leishman may say or do.

Knowing diplomats smile when Mrs. Leishman tells of her troubles, and declare that Abdul Hamid never intended to leave his signature with a foreign woman.

ASK FOR REFORMS.

New Berlin Residents Send Petition to Legislature.

Columbus, Jan. 23.—Monday afternoon Mr. Hoiles presented a petition to the House, signed by two hundred and thirty-five citizens of New Berlin, the name of Clayton Holl being the first on the list, asking for the enactment of a reasonable salary law for county officials, and also a new banking law that will fully protect the depositors, and the repeal of that part of the school code providing for the election of five school board members at large in township districts and instead provide for the election of one member from each sub-district, which to an extent, would take the election of township school boards out of politics. A bill by Mr. Spicer, introduced in the House last week, abolishes the election of members at large in township school board elections and provides for representation from each sub-district.

COTTON COMPRESS BURNED.

Property Loss About Quarter of a Million Dollars.

Norfolk, Va., Jan. 24.—(By Associated Press.)—The International Compress Company's cotton compress, together with much stored cotton in warehouses and sheds, burned early today. Jacob Addison, a white laborer, asleep in the building, is believed to have perished. Loss $250,000.

PERFECT ORGANIZATION.

Good Roads Association to Meet Saturday Afternoon.

J. J. Wise, vice president of the good roads association of this district, has called a meeting of the association to be held in the mayor's court room at 2 o'clock Saturday afternoon.

The meeting is called with a view to disposing of considerable important unfinished business on which there was no definite action taken at the meeting held in the Schworm block two weeks ago, and also for the purpose of perfecting the organization. Township officers, delegates and the public are earnestly requested to be present. Preparations will be made for a large gathering and the good being accomplished by the association will be made known.

A GUARANTEED CURE for PILES Itching, Blind, Bleeding, Protruding Piles. Druggists are authorized to refund money if PAZO OINTMENT fails to cure in 6 to 14 days. 50c.

"Want" column ads pay Try it.

The Bee Hive Store

Business Bringing Underprice Offers.

The January Clearance Sale is moving goods rapidly in the Big Domestics Dept. Of course, Low Prices have created the stir. Here are a few items that should not fail to get you interested, too.

One table Robe Prints for making comfort tops, the 8c kind, January Sale Price 5c

One table of Seersucker Ginghams — worth 10c, for this January sale only 6¼c

One table Standard Calicoes, light and dark, at . 3½c

One table Dark Outing Flannel, worth 5c, closing out price only 3½c

One table Standard Apron Check Ginghams, worth 7c, January sale price 5c

One bale of Unbleached Muslin, January sale 4c

One bale of Unbleached Muslin — 40 inches wide; two widths for a sheet at 6¼c

One more bale of Unbleached Muslin—25 yards to the piece, worth 10c per yard, January Sale Price, the piece $2 00

One table of Light and Dark Percales— always sold at 12½c, January Sale. 10c

One lot of Towels, soiled from handling, must be closed out—they are worth 25c, January Sale Price 15c

One table of Corded Madras, all light with small figures, good for shirts and shirt waist suits, worth 20c, January sale price only. 15c

One lot of Single Cotton Blankets—gray with fancy borders—January sale price each 20c

One case of 10-4 size Shaker Blankets,—they are worth 69c, January sale price per pair 43c

NEWSPAPERARCHIVE®
NEWSPAPERARCHIVE®

A big corn crop is almost always followed by a big rat crop and sick hogs.

A first cross between the Duroc-Jersey and the Poland-China hog gives very satisfactory results, but when this cross product is used for breeding purposes nothing but trouble results.

As a meat proposition for the average farm there is nothing which beats the 1,500 pound draft colt, which sells for 10 cents a pound. It brings twice as much as the three-year-old steer and costs but little more to produce.

One successful hog raiser plants a field of sweet corn in rows five feet apart and a row of pumpkins in between. When the pumpkins begin to ripen he turns his hogs in the field and lets them harvest the crop, which they do in fine shape to their profit and his.

It is little short of cruelty to keep a work team of horses standing unemployed on a hard barn floor for long periods during the winter. While the horses may not look quite so slick if turned out into the yard every day, it will be vastly more conducive to their general health so to do.

States contemplating the passage of pure food laws should include as open to suspicion those ancient specimens of hen fruit which, born in April, masquerade in December as strictly fresh laid country eggs, and with them might be well included that spring made butter which is served up after a six months' probation in cold storage as fresh extra creamery stock.

We made a test a few years ago to see if small potatoes used for seed would produce as good a crop as where large ones were used. We found out that the old saying is true—that as a man sows so shall he reap. We planted small potatoes and got small potatoes. No lesson needs learning more thoroughly than this—that the crop is very largely dependent upon the seed, whether it be potatoes or any other crop.

The city of Boston disposes of about $6,000,000 worth of baked beans each year, and most of them are eaten for breakfast on Sunday morning. When we realize this fact we do not wonder at some of the theological vagaries of the people of that city. It may explain why they are willing to send rum and Bibles in the same ship and consignment to civilize and Christianize the heathen in the far corners of the earth.

It seems strange, but it is none the less true, that many growers of corn have the idea that the largest ears are the best ears, and so when they attempt to make an exhibit of their corn at a corn show they select the largest ears they can find regardless of symmetry, relation of corn to cob, uniformity of type—in fact, disregard everything that goes to make up a perfect ear of corn. The many corn shows held all through the corn belt have done much to educate corn growers along this line.

There is a general determination among the farmers of the west who have to hire men for the season to do away with keeping the hired man's horse. This is a graft which has become a nuisance, as it is claimed that, having a horse, the man is too much given to night buggy riding, and in many cases the man's horse is fed and cared for at the expense of the farmer's own teams. We know of a number of men who the coming season will hire no man with a horse unless he will put the animal in and work it every day on the farm.

One of the worst tales of land greed we ever came across is that of a man who had seven daughters and a consuming desire to own all the land which joined him. In order to add acre to acre he turned the girls into hired men and required of them a menial, laborious and slavish service which despoiled their womanhood. There would seem to be an element of retributive justice in the fact that there came a time when he was unable to meet the mortgages given to acquire this land and lost it all, but one can't help pitying those poor girls.

Not a bad way to dispose of a field of shocked corn is to watch for a dry time in early winter and run the shocks through an ordinary thrashing machine. This process will pulverize the stalks and make them equal in value to shredded fodder. It will also both husk and shell the corn, and, while it will split up some of the kernels, this will not injure the corn for feeding purposes. We have a friend who thus handles his corn crop, with the addition that he thrashes his oats at the same time, running the oats and corn through the machine half and half, which plan he has found very successful, both the fodder and the thrashed grain keeping well when thus mixed.

A turkey today is worth as much money as was a sheep a few years ago.

It may be noted here that the King drag makes an excellent snowplow and can be used to great advantage for this purpose.

Just for fertilizing purposes the mammoth clover is the best. Its root system is larger, and it will afford a heavier crop to plow under to supply humus to the soil.

A few women can make a good crust for a custard or pumpkin pie which is palatable and digestible, but many cannot. These last should make the crust and bake it before putting in the filling.

The fact seems to be established beyond controversy that the corn crop nine years out of ten will be a better one and mature at least ten days earlier if planted on fall plowing rather than on spring plowing.

The central west is in a general way not a good fruit section. Extremes of temperature often defeat the best efforts of the horticulturist. If one would go where climatic conditions are kind and favorable he must seek the Pacific coast.

A German farmer living in the west gets a thousand dollar draft for every child born in his family from his rich father in the old country. It looks as though he were trying to bankrupt the old man, for he has had twelve remittances in fifteen years.

The bee men furnish the best of scientific testimony that such a product as artificial comb honey is an impossibility, the bee alone possessing the power to cap the cells. The adulterated honey could be made, the artificial comb can be made, but the combination cannot be accomplished.

The up to date cook will learn how best to prepare the low priced cuts of meat. Ten pounds of beef can be bought for 50 cents or ten pounds can be bought for $1.50, and the fifty cent lot of meat will contain just as much nutrition and may be made just as palatable if the cook only knows beans, but most cooks don't.

There are 1,315,650 acres of alfalfa growing in the five states of Colorado, Utah, California, Idaho and Washington, and the acreage is increasing greatly each year. It is good for four crops a year in all these states and in some of them for six. In connection with the irrigation projects it is proving the most valuable of any crop which can be raised.

It is just as true today as it ever was that the safest and most honorable way for a man to secure a competence is to do it little by little, taking a lifetime for the work. The haste to be rich and make money fast is the economic curse of America today. Every man wants to draw a prize in the business lottery and is seldom content with small savings and safe investments.

North of latitude 45 degrees all tender things—roses, raspberries, blackberries and the like—need to be well protected with an earth covering in order to insure their living through the severe winters. While we have a few varieties of the rose and raspberry which will pull through occasionally, they are still not of the choice sorts, and even these are benefited by a proper winter protection.

The many corn shows where men exhibit corn—ten ears or more—in competition for premiums reveal the fact that many men have very crude ideas of what good corn really is. The biggest ears of corn are by no means the best ears of corn any more than the biggest horse is the best horse, and yet three-fourths of our corn raisers have the idea that size is the principal thing in a good ear of corn. These are being educated to a more correct and better ideal of the good ear of corn as a result of these corn exhibits.

It is a good thing to make definite plans for the farm work of the year, decide how the crop shall be distributed and rotated, how much stock shall be kept and of what kind; see if a little tile draining will not reclaim an acre or two of waste land, plan to seed some of the wet spots down which cannot be drained and get them into alsike clover and timothy instead of weeds; look up the seed corn question and decide for sure to thoroughly clean all seed grain so that no poor seed shall be sown. There is never time to properly do this work just when the seed is wanted, and so it is not done at all. There is plenty of opportunity to employ the leisure days of the winter season profitably.

A prominent minister, a field agent for the Home Missionary society, told us recently that agricultural prosperity was not conducive to agricultural piety or scientific farming. He said that the easier it was for a man on a farm to make a living the less he cared about religion or the improvement of his farm methods. He cited the case which came under his notice recently where an elder of a country church, the owner of 500 acres of land and one of the trustees of a country church which had been liberally aided in the past from the funds of the Home Missionary society, subscribed the large sum of 15 cents toward helping the good work along in other localities. The elder gave as his excuse that he was in debt, and upon inquiry our friend found that the debt was created by the purchase of another eighty acres of land.

GOOD READING MATTER.

The value of a lot of good reading matter in the farm home where there are young folks, and even where there are not, is almost impossible of proper appreciation. Altogether too many homes are filled up with literary trash selected because it is cheap. If one can find time for just ten minutes each day and every day to come in touch with the great minds and the best thought of the world, it exercises a most potent and broadening influence; it does more than this, for it will surely create an appetite for the best things in a literary way, and an appetite for good things in reading is just as mandatory and exacting as a depraved appetite for the bad things. There are but few people, we care not what may be their vocation, who could not if they would spare a few minutes each day for this elevating work. One of the great privileges of living in the twentieth century lies in the easy access to all the best thought of the master minds of the past. Any farmer with children in his home who are possibly limited as to educational advantages may easily make this educational loss good by seeing that his home is liberally supplied with good reading matter—books, magazines and newspapers—and it is just as much a duty to see that this is done as it is to properly feed his stock and harvest his crops. We have been in many a farm home where the reading matter included only a mail order shoddy story paper, a local paper and half a dozen cheap subscription books of doubtful value. To try to raise a boy or girl on such stuff is like trying to raise a calf on sour separator milk.

HOSPITALITY.

We read much of the pleasant hospitality of those who dwell in the southland, and many are the references made thereto by those who have traveled there. Yet it was but the other day that we heard a gentleman who had been traveling through the north, and whose own home was north of the Mason and Dixon line, say that hospitality was a lost art in America. We don't believe him, yet can clearly see his point of view when he tells us that at many of the farm homes where he stopped for a drink or perchance a meal, while driving across country, his reception was far from cordial, entirely lacking in any show of good feeling. Hospitality does not necessarily imply a prodigal bestowal of meals and lodging free of charge to any stranger who may come along, but it does call for obedience to the common rules of courtesy, the willingness to give one, whether your neighbor or a stranger, a cordial greeting and lend a helping hand in case of need. Show us your hospitable man and we will show you an optimist, a broad minded citizen, a good neighbor. Show us a home where the spirit of hospitality prevails and we will point out to you a happy family and a harmonious home circle. He who will practice this virtue will find his own reward—he will receive far more than he can ever give.

THE MANURE SPREADER.

We have never come across a man who used a manure spreader who did not rate it as one of the most valuable tools on the farm. Some way manure applied with the spreader always becomes a safe investment, bringing quick and sure returns. In no way does its beneficial use become more apparent than when the cornfield is given a top dressing any time after it is planted up to the time it is ten inches high; this work done on the places in the field where the soil is a little thin and again where the meadow is to be cut for hay a top dressing of eight or ten loads an acre will produce almost marvelous results. There are some things which it is not best for a farmer to go into debt for under any circumstances, but any man can well afford to pay 10 per cent for money with which to buy a manure spreader. Then to think that all through the great west there are no end of farms where the owners are content with thirty-five bushels of corn to the acre and right around their barns lie hundreds of loads of the most valuable fertilizer to be had, rotting and leaching in the sun and rains! Such men do not appreciate their opportunities and privileges. They might easily double their corn crop by the exercise of a little enterprise, work and a manure spreader.

COCKLEBURS AND GRASS.

A friend who owns a farm of 500 acres which he is compelled to rent finds that the careless farming done by his tenant in the growing of corn and crops of small grain has filled the farm full of cocklebur and wishes to know what he had better do to get rid of this pest. It cannot be done by any method in any one year, for the ground is probably so full of the seeds that even if none were allowed to go to seed from now on there would still be plenty on hand at the end of four years. We think he will have to try the grass cure for this pest—seed the land down and either mow it for hay or pasture it for a series of years. By thus doing he will not only get rid of the burs, but he will rest and very greatly improve the fertility of his farm. A farm in grass never grows poorer; a farm devoted to grain growing by tenants is on the highroad to impoverishment. Every quarter section farm in the west should carry not less than forty acres of grass all the time. Then the old man can leave a decent piece of land for his son to work.

J. S. Trigg

ORDER OF THE GARTER.

Its Alleged Ballroom Origin Only Legendary Romance.

The origin of the Order of the Golden Fleece is, like that of the Garter, shrouded in mystery. Very few modern archaeologists attach any credence to the vulgar tradition, wholly unsupported by any authority, that at a court ball given by Edward III. a lady, supposed to be the Countess of Salisbury, dropped her garter, and the king, taking it up and observing some of his courtiers to smile as though they thought he had not obtained this favor merely by accident, exclaimed in a loud voice, "Honi soit qui mal y pense."

There is another opinion which traces the origin of this order, which, according to the learned Seldon, "exceeds in majesty, honor and fame all the chivalrous orders in the world," to Richard Coeur de Lion having upon the occasion of some warlike expedition during his wars in Palestine chosen a leathern thonged garter as the distinctive mark of his partisans. Yet another theory ascribes the foundation of the order to the fact that Edward at the battle of Crecy issued his garter as a signal for battle, which, proving successful, determined him to institute the order in memory of the event.

Both these opinions are to a certain extent feasible, and the first is materially fortified by the well known fact that when the crusaders captured St. Jean d'Acre in a nocturnal assault the knights of the Christian army were ordered to wear straps of white leather bound round the leg under the left knee in order to distinguish them from the infidels.

THE WATER SPIRIT.

Origin of Odd Beliefs About Rescuing Drowning Persons.

In Great Britain the belief that you must not rescue a drowning person is most prevalent in Cornwall and various parts of Scotland. The French sailor and the boatman of the Danube bow to the decree, together with the Russians, and let the people drown.

Dr. Taylor in his "Primitive Culture" declares this lingering fondness for this old creed is because the water spirit is angry at being despoiled of its victim, and should the unlucky person who has dared to frustrate him trust himself to the water's power he will drown as sure as fate.

The Bohemian fisherman shrinks from snatching a drowning man from the waters, fearing the water demon will take away his luck in fishing and drown him before he gets to shore with the would be victim. In Germany when some one is drowned they say, "The river spirit claims its yearly sacrifice," or, "The nix has taken him."

The belief is current not alone in those countries above mentioned, but the Kamchatkans rather than help a man out of the water would force him under, and if he should escape to the shore no one would dare receive him into his house or dare to give him food. He is supposed to be dead after once falling into the water.

A Mighty Desert Wind.

The samiel is a hot, noxious electrical wind which passes over the sandy deserts of Arabia and Africa. It moves with the quickness of lightning and passes in narrow currents for a few minutes at a time. It deals instant death to every man or beast happening to face it, and it is said that it so decomposes them that their limbs fall asunder. The approach of it is indicated by thick haze in the horizon, and travelers, if they have time, throw themselves on their faces, with their feet toward it, till it has passed. The sirocco is another blighting wind, which prevails in Italy and adjoining districts about April. The West Indian hurricanes are of a totally different description, being simply vortexes of great force, and they have been known to blow heavy cannon out of a battery and carry a man over a ten foot wall.

Paris Restaurants.

A Chicago man just returned from a ramble in Europe declares that in Paris the traps for unwary travelers are innumerable as the sands of the seashore. One of the most familiar is the restaurant where the bill of fare is without prices, the check being made out according to what the customer seems able to pay. "I was bitten once or twice in this way," says the traveler, "but then I refused to order unless the menu mentioned the cost. Sometimes the proprietor protested feebly, but I told him that he didn't buy his victuals without knowing the price, and I should follow his example."

Appropriate.

Friend—What do you think of that cigar I gave you? It's a "Colonel," you know. Tommy—Well, how appropriate! There's something about this cigar that is suggestive of a colonel. Friend—What's that? Tommy—It's rank.—Scraps.

Irrigation Is Ancient.

The practice of irrigation is very ancient, water having been stored and distributed in this way in Egypt as early as 2000 B. C. Persia, India, Ceylon, China, as well as Peru and Mexico, also had irrigation works ages ago. Even in Arizona remains of ancient irrigation works can be found, which suggest that that section of the desert may have been compelled by men to "blossom as the rose" many hundreds of years ago.

NOVELTY IN "DRUMMING."

Their Wives Now Accompany Traveling Men on Long Trips.

"The size of America is changing the habits of traveling salesmen," said John Molloy, chief clerk at the Baltimore in Kansas City, Mo., the other day to a Kansas City reporter. "It isn't so long ago that a traveling man would have thought you mad had you asked him why he hadn't brought his wife, but an increasing number of traveling men now bring their wives with them on their long trips through from east to west.

"A man will sometimes be away for eight or ten months at a time, and his home is just wherever he happens to be. Hotels provide certain courtesies to the wives, and the salesmen are availing themselves of them in large numbers every year. Salesmen tell me that they cover their territories more thoroughly as a result of the new custom. They are not so anxious to get back home."

The Garibaldi.

The Garibaldi are a very ancient Ligurian family. The first who used the name would seem to have been Garibald, duke of Bavaria, A. D. 584. From him descended Grimaldus, king of Lombardy, A. D. 673. His son was Garibaldus. Then the name disappears, but it is early found among the nobles of Genoa, and at the institution of the Liber Aureus, in 1528, its members are recorded as of the ancient nobility. From 1528 to 1751 the successive generations of the Garibaldi are recorded in the "Libro d'Oro," and the last name but one there entered is Joseph Garibaldi, born 1792, probably an ancestor of the dictator. In 1685 Jeannetia Garibaldi was one of the four senators who accompanied the doge of Genoa to Versailles after Louis XIV. had nearly destroyed Genova la Superba by bombs to apologize to the ruthless tyrant.—Notes and Queries.

Under Many Flags.

Possibly no possession has changed nationality so frequently as the island of Santa Cruz, in the Danish West Indies. Originally the land belonged to Spain, and it was taken from Spain to be under the joint rule of England and Holland. After awhile the flag of Holland was taken down, and the English flag alone floated, only to give way to Spain again. The Knights of Malta were the next possessors, and from them it passed to a company of adventurers, who lost it to France, which sold to a Danish company, the land finally coming into the possession of the Danish government. England again took possession in 1801, and eight years later it passed to the Danish government again. Eventually it will probably become a part of the United States, two bargains having been arranged, but never completed.

Speedy War Craft.

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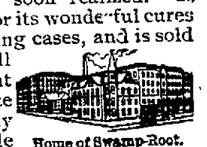
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GOSSIP AT WASHINGTON

Senator Foraker's Experience With a Reporter.

CLERK'S STRUGGLE WITH A NAME

How Representative Acheson of Pennsylvania Tried to Get a Hearing With the Public Buildings Committee—Sealing a New Member's Fate. Early Rising and Working Record Established by Senator Knox.

There is an enthusiastic Ohio newspaper man in Washington who haunts the steps of Senator Joseph B. Foraker, says the Philadelphia Public Ledger's Washington correspondent. The other day the senator was sitting in a dentist's chair when his persistent pursuer darted in and demanded the latest news. Foraker was at that peculiarly distressing moment when the dentist takes the first buzzer out of the tooth and fools around on the little tray. Out of the corner of his eye the victim can see that the dentist is trying to find a bigger buzzer. Foraker rose up in his chair, with anguish in his eye.

"What in blazes do you want?" he demanded.

"Senator," said the Ohio man, soothingly, "I merely wanted to find out about"—

The dentist selected the largest and fiercest looking buzzer in the shop and approached. The Ohio correspondent took up a commanding position on the other side of the chair. Foraker sank back, with a groan, and in a few sentences told what the Ohio man wanted. The latter departed, with many thanks, and the buzzing began its fiendish work. In the evening Foraker was talking politics with some callers when suddenly and without the slightest relevancy he began to grin. They asked him what the matter was.

"I was thinking of that irrepressible Blank," chuckled the senator. "He interviewed me in the dentist's chair this afternoon. I hope to heaven that on the day I'm buried nothing of interest in Ohio politics occurs. If it does Blank will pry up the coffin lid and ask me the particulars."

The struggle that a new clerk of a congressional committee makes with names of men and places which he has never in his life before heard was recently illustrated by an experience of Representative Ernest F. Acheson of Pennsylvania, says the Washington correspondent of the New York Times.

Mr. Acheson has been trying to get a public building at Charleroi, the town in his district noted for its glass industries. He went to the room of the committee on public buildings and grounds to arrange a hearing. The chairman of the committee was changed the other day, and Representative Bartholdt of St. Louis holds the place, with the incident that his secretary had been made clerk of the committee.

"I would like to know," said Mr. Acheson, "when I can have a hearing for my bill for a $125,000 building at Charleroi."

"Where?" asked the clerk.

"Charleroi."

"Charley Roy," said the clerk. "I never heard of that place before."

"Not 'Charley Roy,'" explained Mr. Acheson, "but C-h-a-r-l-e-r-o-i."

The clerk wrote it down wrong. Acheson then himself wrote it, exclaiming as he finished, "Charles, the king!" Thereupon the obliging clerk, catching on to his job, wrote under the name of Charleroi the additional words, "Representative Charles King desires to know when he can have a hearing."

"Oh, my, no!" interrupted the Pennsylvania member. "My name is Acheson, and that town out there is named Charleroi after Charles, one of the kings of France. But never mind the kings or France, and remember I want a public building out there."

A new member was beseeching and pleading with the speaker to put him on a certain committee, says the Washington Post. Mr. Cannon shook his head. He would be glad to do it, but it was not practicable.

"Then, Mr. Speaker," said the new member, "you seal my fate. My failure to get on this committee simply ruins me with my people, and I had a well prepare to go home."

With solemn face the speaker extended a hand, and all he said was "Good-by."

A well known eastern congressman whose name it would be unkind to mention was tacking somewhat uncertainly home the other night after sitting too long at dinner with some of his colleagues, says the Philadelphia Public Ledger's Washington representative. As he came up Pennsylvania avenue he observed J. Adam Bede examining him with careful attention. His ire rose. "What are you looking at me that way for?" he demanded. "I was thinking," said Bede, "that you had evidently been vaccinated for drunkenness." Then after a pause Bede added, "But it didn't take, I see."

Senator Knox of Pennsylvania has established a record in Washington which nobody else in the present congress can ever hope to rival, says the New York Times. He rises every morning at 4 o'clock and calls his stenographer, and by 6 o'clock he has supplied the shorthand man with work enough to keep him busy all day.

Count Witte as an Athlete.

Premier Witte of Russia has shown the reactionaries, says the Baltimore Sun, that it is not impossible to hold on by his eyelids.

RUSSIAN TERRORISM.

Extraordinary Precautions Taken to Guard General Trepoff.

I was chatting the other evening with a Parisian who had just returned from Russia and who told me that in western Europe we had as yet no real idea of the state of affairs there, says a Paris correspondent of the London Express.

"General Trepoff, for instance, who has the position once occupied by Plehve, former minister of the interior, knows that any moment he may be blown to pieces, as Plehve himself was, although he spent £20,000 ($100,000) a year to assure his personal safety. Do you know," my friend added, "how Trepoff goes out? A landau leaves the palace surrounded by a squad of Cossacks. A man is in it, but the man is not Trepoff. He drives in an ambulance wagon with the Red Cross of Geneva floating from the driver's seat, and as he passes people cross themselves and murmur, 'Another one of Trepoff's victims.'

"I went to interview Trepoff a few days before I left St. Petersburg," he added. "I had received a letter promising me an audience. At the palace I was passed on to a secretary, who took me through three empty salons to a small private office, where he left me. A few minutes later he returned and pointed to a telephone upon the table. 'His excellency is waiting for you,' he said quietly. 'Waiting?' 'Yes, at the other end of the wire. He sees nobody.' 'But I am a personal friend of his excellency's,' I explained. 'And that is why you are allowed into the palace,' was the answer.

"And so I said goodby by telephone to Trepoff. I could not bring the words 'Au revoir' across my lips somehow, for who knows where Trepoff will be when I am next in Russia?"

SUNDAY EGGS FOR MISSIONS

Plan Tried In Danville, Ky., Helps Four Missionaries to Work.

Poetasters and paragraphers have poked fun at the Kentucky woman who last autumn announced that all eggs laid on Sunday would be devoted to foreign missions, says a Danville (Ky.) dispatch to the New York World. The wisdom of the policy has been vindicated and the religious fervor of the hen established by the announcement recently made after services at Bethel church, Mercer county, that enough Sunday eggs had been sold to warrant the sending of four missionaries to Japan next spring and that before the end of the year the society would be able to give three or four "egg paid" missionaries to benighted China.

The announcement was made by Mrs. Nannie C. Helm, wife of the pastor of Bethel Cumberland Presbyterian church, and was well received not only because it Christianizes in a way the hen, but because it opens up a new field for the charitably inclined.

It was in December last that the Woman's Missionary society after a heated debate agreed that all eggs laid on Sunday should be converted into one common fund to be devoted in some way then determined to foreign missions. Other denominations have taken up the idea, and before another year has passed it seems not improbable that Mercer county hens and roosters will be supporting a legion of missionaries in Japan and China.

THEIR FIRST MEETING.

Story Told of Miss Alice Roosevelt and Her Fiance.

Mrs. Roosevelt, the president's wife, told a pretty little story about the first meeting of Representative Nicholas Longworth and Miss Alice Roosevelt to the cabinet women the other day, says a correspondent of the New York Press. Mr. Longworth, she explained, was perfectly honest when he dated his meeting with his fiancee to the autumn of 1902, but that event really occurred fourteen years ago, when the president and his family were living in New York.

One day Judge Longworth and his son, young Nicholas, then a Harvard student, came to call, and Miss Alice, in short frocks and pigtail plaits, was practicing scales on the parlor piano. The young man pulled these aforesaid pigtails and jokingly wagered with the little miss that she could not play "Yankee Doodle," not even if he whistled it for her. Miss Alice walked out of the room with much dignity, without making an effort, and for years she spoke in terms of withering contempt of that "smart" Harvard man.

The president, Mrs. Roosevelt and Mr. Longworth recall the circumstance readily, but Mr. Longworth avers that, happily for him, every vestige of its memory has vanished from Miss Alice's memory.

A Sumptuous Automobile.

James E. Pilliod is the first man in Toledo, O., to own a gasoline automobile with a limousine body. The car was made in a Toledo factory, its construction requiring nearly a year. The machine, which has recently been turned over to the owner, is by far the handsomest automobile seen on the streets of Toledo. It has all the appointments of a first class passenger coach on a steam road, even to being heated and electrically lighted. It is also fitted with a speaking tube whereby the occupants can communicate with the chauffeur. The heating apparatus is especially ingenius, being so constructed that heat from the engine will pass into the car when a register is open and into the open air when the register is closed. The engine has four cylinders and generates thirty-five horsepower. Mr. Pilliod, who lately returned from an extended European trip, states that the car will compare very favorably with any he saw in Europe.

GLIMPSES OF HARPER

Remarkable Fortitude of Chicago University's President.

KEEN SUFFERER, BUT EVER CHEERY.

How He Followed In Bed the Moves of a Football Game While Racked With Terrible Pain—Incident of His Early Days When He Led a Band. His Methods of Working.

The late Dr. William Rainey Harper, who had been president of the University of Chicago since its inception in 1891, excelled in many things—as a scholar, as a teacher, as a great educational organizer, as an authority on Hebrew and other Semitic languages—but in nothing was he more admirable than in the fortitude he displayed in the illness that resulted in his death, says the New York Times. During the many months in which he suffered terrible pain, when he knew that his days were numbered, that all the physicians and surgeons could do was to prolong them for a little while, he remained ever cheerful and to the last minute possible carried on the duties of his position with all his usual keenness and vigor.

It has been an inspiring spectacle—that of this doomed man refusing to give in. Two months ago, when the cancer which killed him had grown to such a size that the abdominal region had to be kept numb in order to make it possible for Dr. Harper to endure the pain, he was sitting up in bed receiving the bulletins of the Chicago-Northwestern football game and following the moves on a plan he had prepared. Like so many other men who afterward became well known, he was a sickly child, but after his seventh birthday his health improved, and when he was ten years old he entered Muskingum college, near Granville, O., from which he received the degree of bachelor of arts at the early age of fourteen. He caused local scholars to gape with wonder when he delivered his commencement oration in Hebrew.

In 1873 when members of the senior class of Dennison university, Granville, O., were preparing for their commencement events a member of the class, C. T. Thompson, a well known lawyer of Minneapolis, was authorized to arrange for the services of a country band at Cambridge, not far from Granville, says the Minneapolis Journal. The band went to Granville, performed satisfactorily, and the leader, who had been a student at Muskingum college, a little institution not far from Granville, made a favorable impression upon both the students and the members of the faculty with whom he came in contact at Dennison. He also was pleased with the reception given him—so much so that he decided to return there as a student. He proved a bright fellow and under the persuasion of the Dennison faculty decided to study theology and prepare for the ministry. Prior to that time he had no special aim in life, no particular ambition beyond that of leading the Cambridge band, but ambitions were awakened at Dennison which led to his becoming a notable scholar, particularly in the field of Greek and Hebrew literature.

A few years ago he came to Minneapolis to deliver several lectures in a course under the auspices of the Institute of Biblical Literature, an organization formed for the promotion of study of the Bible. While resting one afternoon in the study of the First Baptist church, where these lectures were delivered, this eminent scholar said to Mr. Thompson:

"What was your college?"

"Dennison university," was the reply.

"What class?"

"Seventy-three."

"Well, do you remember that your class engaged the Cambridge band for your commencement?"

"I certainly do," said Mr. Thompson, "as I made the engagement myself."

"Well, do you remember the leader of that band?"

"Yes, I remember that the leader was a pleasant, agreeable fellow, who gave us our money's worth."

"Ah, thank you! I am rather glad to hear you say that," said the lecturer, "for I was the leader of that band."

Mr. Thompson was not more surprised than the reader will be when he discovers that the leader of the band was Dr. W. R. Harper, the late president of the University of Chicago.

For fifteen years Dr. Harper slept no more than five hours a night. Midnight found him at his desk. At 5 o'clock he arose and went to work again. Vainly his wife urged him to take eight hours' rest, says the New York World.

"I am luxurious," he told her. "Nature needs only four hours sleep. I take five."

An intimate friend, speaking, of the doctor's methods of working, said:

"The story is told that Mrs. Harper came into his study one morning at daybreak and found him seated at his desk writing.

"'Perhaps I had better go to bed,' he observed as she came in. 'It must be getting late,' he added, as a sort of concession.

"'It is half past 5 o'clock,' said Mrs. Harper. Instead of going to bed the doctor took his bath, dressed, had his cup of coffee in his room and, taking up his memorandum book, began the details of the next day's work without a hint of sleep or rest."

A few days ago Dr. Harper said to Professor Small: "I am going before my work is finished. I do not know where I am going, but I hope my work will go on. I expect to continue work in the future state, for this is only a small part of the glorious whole."

HEADACHES.

Bad Feeding and Bad Breathing Are Their Most Frequent Causes.

Headaches are for the most part the result of bad feeding and bad breathing. The first is the more frequent cause. Headache people, as a rule, do not select food to repair the body or to bring health, but eat hurriedly what they like and to satisfy "hunger." Sick headache women—and this condition is most prevalent among women—eat too much yeast bread, drink too much with meals and eat too many sweats and meats. Bread to them is the "staff of life," and, while they have no life, which is health, they go on eating ill adapted food and taking useless drugs to alleviate preventable troubles, says a writer in the Ladies' Home Journal.

The ignorance that prevails on the subject of man's food is astonishing. When we have fine dogs, cows or horses we immediately buy and study all the best books upon the care and feeding of these animals and at the same time give our children, poor things, what they like, or, more often, what is convenient. Health is under the control of vital laws, and, while we must all give up our lives sooner or later, let us be alive while we live.

I should be ashamed to break an engagement or spoil a day of my life with a headache from a preventable cause. We are coming, I am sure, to the time when overeating will be looked upon with the same disfavor as overdrinking. For the welfare of our children we should be temperate in all things. We must build humanity, not tear it down. Note the mortality of the young in this country and you will see at once that something is radically wrong with their feeding

CHILDREN OF TODAY.

A Comparison With Those of a Hundred Years Ago.

The child of today thinks more, knows more, questions more, talks a hundred times more than its contemporary fifteen years ago.

Fifty years ago children were unknown in society life. A hundred years ago they were unknown in any grown-up life at all.

A hundred years ago children saw only their mothers. Their books and toys were few. Their friends fewer. Naturally all children are today more intelligent than then, but it is paid for by a decrease in physique.

The modern mother interferes spasmodically with the conduct of the nursery or the school room, and there is no one in authority to say nay to what may be harmful whims and fancies.

The reason children show a decrease in physique today is due in a great measure to unwholesome food, late hours, prolonged excitement, and, above all, to fashionable invalid talk. A sick child's ailments are discussed before it, and nothing could be worse for a child than let it think that its maladies are an object of serious interest to its elders. It becomes a hypochondriac at once.—Exchange.

HOUSEHOLD HINTS.

Paper can be got from lard or butter immediately if the outside is dipped in water for a moment.

Rancid butter, boiled in water with a pinch of charcoal, will be divested of its rancidity and may be used for cooking purposes.

To clean dish covers rub the covers with sweet oil and then with finely powdered whiting. Polish them with soft cloths—rags will do, but of course they must be clean.

Blinds can be nicely cleaned and brightened if after dusting and washing they are rinsed in clear water and ammonia. Use four tablespoonfuls of ammonia to every gallon of water.

Oxalic acid will remove stains from ivory, say, piano keys. Ordinarily the keys may be kept in condition of whiteness by simple rubbing with alcohol. This means spirits, not wood alcohol.

The Neglected One.

When "Martha, careful and troubled about many things," sighs at the mirrored change in herself, she must search within for the cause. She has baked and patched and mended. She has swept and washed and polished. She has worried and fretted and scolded. She has nagged and reproved and punished. Her house is spotless, her children healthy and attractive, her husband successful and well informed. She, alas, in foolish self forgetfulness, is out of date, prematurely wrinkled, nervous and uncomely! Poor Mrs. Atlas! She has carried her little world upon her shoulders so unnecessarily, and has missed the sweet process of evolution in her own life. It is not the years, nor the burden of the years, but how she has borne them that counts.—London Madame.

Baked Apples.

One of the most wholesome dishes is a baked apple. It is delicious at breakfast as well as at supper. In fact, apples in almost any form are invaluable. For variety's sake, try peeling the apples before baking them. Peel and core them, fill the hollows with spice and sugar and bake long enough to give them a thin, crispy crust. Sometimes a bit of butter is placed on top of each apple before putting in the oven. Serve them cold with whipped cream.

Useful Boards.

The boards that fine woolen dress goods are wrapped about are to be had at every drygoods store for the asking and are great conveniences about the house. In the guest chamber they make a comfortable writing pad and are invaluable as lapboards for the home dressmaker.

LOUISIANA A FIGHTER

New Battleship Can Whip Any Ship, Says W. E. Curtis.

AMERICA TO LEAD IN WAR CRAFT

Six Vessels Now Building Expected to Form the Most Powerful Fleet In the World—Japan a Strong Rival—How She Is Taking the Lead In Naval Construction.

The battleship Louisiana, which represents the most advanced type of the fighting machine ever constructed, has returned to her dock at the Newport News shipyard after her speed trial and is now receiving her armament and being fitted out for sea, says William E. Curtis, the Chicago Record-Herald's Washington correspondent. In several particulars the Louisiana exceeds all other ships of all other nations, and properly officered and manned she ought to whip anything that floats. In speed, armament and coal carrying capacity, which are the three essentials for a man-of-war, she surpasses the best and the latest and the strongest battleships in the European navies. She is 450 feet long, 76 10 feet beam and 24.6 feet draft, with a displacement of 16,000 tons. Her speed on her trial trip averaged 18.8 knots per hour. She can carry 2,300 tons of coal, which will enable her to steam 7,000 miles at a speed of twelve knots, and her armament is four twelve-inch guns, eight eight-inch guns and twelve seven-inch guns. She will have forty-five officers and a crew of 840 men.

The strongest ship in the British navy is the Edward VII., of the same tonnage (16,000), a speed of 18.6, or two-tenths of a knot less than the Louisiana; a coal capacity of 2,000 tons and an armament of four twelve-inch, four nine-inch and ten six-inch guns. The strongest ship in the French navy is the Republique, 15,000 tons, eighteen knots speed, capacity for 1 800 tons of coal and an armament of four twelve-inch and eighteen six and one-half inch guns. The best ship in the German navy is the Elsass, 13,200 tons, eighteen knots speed, 1,600 tons coal capacity and an armament of four eleven-inch and fourteen six and one-half inch guns.

The Louisiana will cost about $5,000,000 and is being built by contract by a company in Newport News which was the lowest bidder. The Connecticut, an exact duplicate, is being built at the New York navy yard by the government and by day labor. There is a good deal of rivalry between the two. The New Hampshire and the Kansas, also duplicates of the Louisiana, are now under construction at Camden, N. J.; the Minnesota at Newport News and the Vermont at the Fore River yard, Quincy, Mass. When they are finished these six ships will form the finest fleet of fighting machines that were ever built in the world and will be more formidable than anything that floats. The next best ships in our navy are the Virginia, Rhode Island, New Jersey, Nebraska and Georgia, which are now approaching completion. They have a displacement of 14,000 tons.

The Louisiana is expected to be ready to go into commission in May, and several of her officers have already been selected. She will be commanded by Captain A. R. Couden, who was appointed to the Naval academy from Utah and graduated in the class of '67.

The Japanese are taking the lead in naval construction. They have adopted a broad and comprehensive programme since the war. They expect to replace their old fleet with new and larger battleships and armored cruisers and propose to design and build their own ships hereafter. They have recently constructed a new shipyard and gun factory on the Sumida river, covering eighty-three acres, with twenty large machine shops, foundries and gun factories, in which 4,000 men will be employed. Heretofore they have built only about one-half of their warships. The remainder have been constructed in England and the United States or have been purchased from foreign countries, but hereafter they will build their own ships and their own guns.

The Japanese naval programme is considerably in advance of that of any other nation. They now have under construction the following:

	To be completed.
Battleship Aki, 18,000 tons	1908
Battleship Satsuma, 18,000 tons	1908
Battleship Kashima, 14,000 tons	1907
Battleship Katoria, 14,000 tons	1907
Armored cruiser Tsukuba, 14,000 tons.	1906
Armored cruiser Ikoma, 14,000 tons	1906
Armored cruiser Kuroma, 14,000 tons.	1906
Armored cruiser Ibutki, 14,000 tons	1906

The largest battleships will have a speed of eighteen knots and will be armed with eight twelve-inch and eight six-inch guns. The second class battleships will have a speed of eighteen knots and an armament of eight twelve-inch and eight six-inch guns. The four armored cruisers will have a speed of twenty-one knots and an armament of four twelve-inch and ten six-inch guns. Five destroyers of the most advanced design have recently been launched and will be ready for commission before the end of the year. They are expected to make twenty-five knots.

Designs are about completed and appropriations have already been made for four enormous battleships of 22,000 tons, twenty knots speed and an armament of fourteen twelve-inch and eight six-inch guns; also for four armored cruisers of 15,000 tons, twenty-five knots speed and four twelve-inch and ten six-inch guns.

The future policy of the Japanese navy, founded upon its experience during the late war, is to build big battleships and fast armored cruisers, with a few destroyers in addition to its present fleet.

COMPARATIVE PEDAGOGY.

Sensational Result of an Educational Inquiry In Springfield, Mass.

A most remarkable piece of educational investigation has recently been accomplished at Springfield, Mass., which goes far toward deciding the question as to whether or not the schools of our fathers and grandfathers, with their narrow curricula, produced better spellers and better cipherers than the present day schools, with their more elaborate programmes, says Ossian H. Lang in January-March Forum. It came about in this way: Some eight years ago, in cleaning out the garret of the old high school in Springfield, there was found in a rubbish heap a bound volume containing spelling tests and examination questions, with answers, of the year 1846. Dr. Balliet, to whose work as superintendent is due the exceptionally good name of the city's schools, placed the volume in his safe and on leaving Springfield brought it to the attention of Mr. Riley, a very efficient and keen sighted grammar school principal. Mr. Riley at once recognized the peculiar value of the find and made it the basis of a series of educational tests which established beyond reasonable doubt the superiority of the work of the modern elementary schools over those of sixty years ago. The results of his tests were published in the Springfield Republican and reprinted in the School Journal

Since the appearance of the Forum articles on needed lines of educational research this is probably the most important contribution to tangible pedagogy. For the want of testimony such as this there has been no end of lamentation over the decline of the efficiency of the schools in the so called "practical" branches. We have been told in season and out of season that spelling and arithmetic were never more poorly taught than at present and that the only salvation was to be found in a return to the three R fleshpots of old. Now comes the awful disillusionment of the pleaders for the ways of the fathers. There is no getting away from the cold logic of the tests supplied by Mr. Riley. He shows that the pupils attending the present day grammar schools of Springfield not only do much better in arithmetic, but spell better than their forbears in 1846.

The results of this investigation confirm emphatically the contention of Dr. J. M. Rice to the effect that increase of the time devoted to the three R's does not produce corresponding increase of efficiency. His researches established that spelling and arithmetic may be as successfully taught where a rich curriculum is in force as where the programme confines itself to the narrowest possible limit. In spite of the comprehensiveness of his proofs some people sought shelter behind assertions going back of present conditions to the past, claiming that whatever may be said of the schools of today those of the past grounded the children more thoroughly in the so called "essentials." This prop of comfort must feel rather shaky after the Springfield examination.

TURKEY PUZZLE OF LANDIS.

Indiana Congressman's $1,000 Investment Makes Him a Skeptic.

Representative Charles B. Landis of Indiana bought a farm near Delphi, Ind., last summer, says a Washington special dispatch to the New York World. The man who sold it to him advised him to raise bronze turkeys for the holiday markets.

"In two years you can make your turkeys pay for this place," he said. Mr. Landis invested $500 in a flock of turkeys—eight hens and a $250 gobbler. Another $500 was spent in building runways and pens for them.

One luckless morning two hens disappeared. The remaining six were each put on a sitting of eggs and all produced broods. When five weeks old the little fellows were turned out to scratch gravel. The whole flock, big and little, made a break for the wheatfield. The wheat was covered with dew and the chicks were a sadly bedraggled lot. That night all of the young turkeys died except three. The two hens which disappeared walked in two weeks later. One was followed by a brood of eleven and the other by nine—the finest looking young turkeys ever seen along the Wabash.

Mr. Landis is now making inquiries at the department of agriculture whether it is better to keep your turkeys penned up and lose all your money or turn them loose and make money.

New Name For an Ohio Town.

A meeting was held a few evenings ago and an organization was effected to change the name of Upper Sandusky, O. A petition will be presented to the common pleas court praying for the change, and it is believed the movement will meet with success, says an Upper Sandusky correspondent of the Cincinnati Enquirer. Three names are suggested, all abbreviations and adaptations of the present name—"Usando," "Upsan" and "Uppersan." The objection to the present name is the constant confliction with the city of Sandusky, causing much delay and annoyance in the miscarriage of mail, etc. Several years ago a corpse intended for Upper Sandusky was shipped to Sandusky, causing a postponement of the funeral.

New Light For Photographs.

A new light by means of which photographs can be taken better than by day has been invented by M. Raoul Pictet, says a Geneva cable dispatch to the New York American and Journal. The inventor has employed his new means of illumination under various conditions, both in and out of doors, and has great hopes that it will revolutionize photography.

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IT WAS NEARLY THREE BILLIONS

Mark Reached by Our Foreign Commerce in 1905.

BIGGER FIGURES IN PROSPECT.

The Commerce With the Non-Contiguous Territory of the United States Also Makes a High Record—Will Amount to About 130 Millions.

Washington, Jan. 24.—The foreign commerce of the United States approaches surprisingly near to the three billion dollar point in the calendar year 1905. The total imports and exports of merchandise, as shown by the department of commerce and labor through its bureau of statistics, is 2,806 million dollars, against 2,307 millions in 1900, an average increase of 100 millions a year in the five year period. If to the 2,806 millions of foreign commerce in 1905 were added the figures of trade with Hawaii and Puerto Rico, formerly foreign territory and included in our statements of foreign trade prior to 1901, the total would approximate 2,900 million dollars, or about 600 millions more than five years ago, and 1,200 millions more than ten years ago.

Another notable characteristic of the year's foreign trade is the fact that the exports in the month of December were practically 200 million dollars, the preliminary figures of the bureau of statistics being $199,709,068, exclusive of the trade with Puerto Rico, Hawaii and Alaska. It was only in 1891 that exports first reached as much as 100 million dollars in any single month, the earliest month at which they crossed the 100 million dollar line being October, 1891, when the total was $103,877,343. This total of more than 100 millions a month continued only during the months of October, November and December, 1891, and January, 1892, and it was not until late in 1869 that the 100 million dollar line was again crossed. In 1896, 1897, 1898 and 1899 the closing months of each year showed a monthly exportation of over 100 million dollars, and beginning with the year 1900 the monthly total has in all cases exceeded 100 million dollars, except during the months of June, July and August of 1902, 1903 and 1904, when they fell slightly below that sum. The largest month's exportation in any year prior to December, 1905, was that of December, 1904, when the total was $174,819,566, but that record is surpassed to the extent of 25 million dollars by the record of December, 1905, which, as above indicated, is $199,709,068.

The import record for 1905 is also in excess of that of any preceding year, being for the twelve months ending with December, $1,197,385,846, against $1,035,909,190 in 1904, the first calendar year in which the imports crossed the billion dollar line. The growth of imports, while not rapid, has been steady and continues to be so, keeping pace, approximately, with the growth of population. Imports in 1875 were 503 million dollars; in 1885, 587 millions; in 1895, 801 millions, and in 1905, as already indicated, 1,179 millions. The character, however, of imports has somewhat changed in recent years, the percentage which manufacturers' materials form of the total having steadily increased and supplying in 1905 about 48 per cent of the total, against 40 per cent a decade ago, in 1895.

The growth in exports during the year amounted to 175 million dollars and the growth in imports to 143 millions. While the December figures are not yet sufficiently analyzed to determine the precise share which the various groups form of the grand total, the eleven months' figures, combined with that portion of the December figures now available, seem to justify the statement that of the 175 millions increase in exports in 1905 about 100 millions occur in agricultural products and something over 60 millions in manufactures. Of the 143 millions increase in imports the eleven months' figures indicate that approximately 90 millions occur in manufacturers' materials, about 50 millions in manufactures ready for consumption, articles of voluntary use, luxuries, etc., and the remainder in foodstuffs, chiefly sugar. Of the approximately 100 millions increase in exports of agricultural products something between 50 and 60 millions occur in breadstuffs, about 25 millions in provisions (by which term is meant meats, butter, cheese, etc.), and about 25 millions in raw cotton. The largest increase in the value of manufactures exported occurs in cotton cloths, in which the increase in the eleven months ending with November, 1905, is 21 million dollars, while iron and steel and manufactures thereof show an increase of about 11 millions, copper about 8 millions, and leather and manufactures thereof 3½ millions.

The commerce with the noncontiguous territory of the United States also makes a new high record for 1905, and will amount to about 130 million dollars in value, against a little less than 100 millions last year.

LAX BUSINESS METHODS

Prosecuting Attorney Upham Begins Investigation.

Prosecuting Attorney Upham has begun a thorough investigation into the affairs at the court house, says the Canton Morning News, and some highly sensational disclosures are almost certain to crop out within the next few weeks. In fact, the prosecutor has already found a startling condition of affairs in the county.

"My investigation has got into the commissioners' office," said Prosecutor Upham, Tuesday. "I have found some very lax methods of doing bu iness. I am starting some reforms wherein the taxpayers of Stark county will be saved some money. I will insist on the enforcement of competitive bidding in the letting of contracts. Other reform will be instituted shortly."

The competitive bidding proposition was touched up n some time ago by the examiners appointed to inspect the report of the county commissioners

"I am going to force the commissioners not to allow any contractors to charge the county more for work than they would charge individuals," con tinued Prosecutor Upham. "I have found that where bids have been received, contractors have been able to learn the engineer's estimate of the cost of the proposed improvement The result has been that they bid right up to it. I have insisted that the estimates must be kept under cover in the future In that way we will undoubtedly secure lower bids"

Prosecutor Upham also proposes to dig into the bridge proposition, which has been brought to light through the discovery of the bridge trust He says the law requires that bids shall be advertised for where the bridge is to cost more than $1,000. but that the competitive bidding is a j ke. The commissioners, he says, have allowed bridge concerns to submit their own plans and prices, and the commissioners have reserved a right to select any one that met their requirements.

In the future Prosecutor Upham proposes to have the law relating to bridge contracts respected. He will insist that the engineer draw plans for all bridges needed and furnish an estimate of the proposed cost. Then the bridge companies will be allowed to compete for the contract and be forced to keep within the estimate of the county engineer.

Another reform instituted by Prosecutor Upham relates to the purchasing of supplies. Heretofore county officials have purchased what supplies they needed, it is charged, from whom they could get them. Hereafter all must furnish an estimate of what they need and put in a requisition to the commissioners. On the first of each month those dealers desiring to furnish the goods must furnish bids, and the lowest one will be accepted. Prosecutor Upham believes that $2,000 will be saved the county every year through this bit of reform.

Before Prosecutor Upham finishes his investigation into the affairs of the county he promises to devise means of saving thousand of dollars for the taxpayers

AN ELECTRIC CARRIER.

It May be Used In Marketing Frank Rohr's Molding Sand.

Frank Rohr some time since discovered that his farm north of the city was underlaid with an immense bed of molding sand, a quantity of which, recently furnished to several iron foundries, was pronounced superior in many respects to much which they had heretofore used. The deposit is said to be unusually thick and that but little excavating is required in order to remove it.

Mr. Rohr several days ago met with officials of the Pennsylvania railroad with a view to having a track laid to his farm leading from the Massillon and Clinton railroad. The farm is situated on the east side of the canal at Muskalonge. The territory between the canal and railroad at this point is low and very frequently becomes inundated by the river, making it necessary to trestle for a distance of several thousand feet and necessitating the building of bridges over both the canal and river. This it was found would require an expenditure of many thousands of dollars and the idea of building a switch has been temporarily abandoned. An expert mechanical engineer is at present endeavoring to evolve a plan whereby an electric carriage suspended from a cable can be sent over the lowland with such rapidity that it will be possible to load a gondola placed at the railroad in a comparatively short time. This plan is represented to be practical and should it prove successful will place Mr. Rohr in a position to supply an almost unlimited demand for his product.

Try The Independent exchange column, it will get you any kind of a trade; 25 cents for three days.

WILL BE MADE IN NEW YORK.

Ten Gowns for Miss Alice Roosevelt's Trousseau.

THEIR MARKED INDIVIDUALITY.

Neither the Style, Making Nor Garniture are to be Left Entirely to the Dressmaker—Most of the Gowns are Made from Material Obtained on the Oriental Trip.

New York, Jan. 24.—The first accurate description has just been obtained of the trosseau, including details of the wedding gown of Miss Alice Roosevelt, who will be the sixth bride to go forth from the White House when she is wedded to Congressman Nicholas Longworth, of Cincinnati, next month. The rarity of White House weddings has put everyone on tiptoe with interest in the coming event. They have been equally interested in the wedding gown and other dresses in the trosseau.

The marked individuality of Miss Roosevelt made it certain that she would by no means leave either the material, the style of making or the garniture of this wedding trosseau to her dressmaker. That it would not be of the conventional type which the average bride leaves to her modiste to create everyone felt sure, and for once everyone was right, for Miss Roosevelt has verified the truth of all these prophecies.

There are ten of these wonderful gowns, made for the most part in the empress or princess styles, as the most becoming to the youthful bride, and lending themselves the more readily to the rich oriental weaves of which nearly all of the trosseau is made.

The wedding gown, to begin with, is not being made in Baltimore, as reported, but in the establishment of a well known New York modiste, where Miss Roosevelt has had her gowns designed and made for years.

The first fittings of this garment were made in Washington last week and the work of finishing it will be resumed tomorrow. There are twenty six yards of material in this gown, over which will fall a full court train, to consist of a like number of yards of brocaded satin in a graceful lily design, exquisite in texture and one of the many sumptuous pieces of brocaded and embroidered satins presented to Miss Roosevelt during her trip to Philippines.

Draped in princess design, the wedding gown will fit closely to the waist, then sweep away in a long train. The gown is built up over a soft silk lining, which is finished at the bottom with many frou-frou ruffles of chiffon and lace to hold the satin out and keep it from tangling. Lace finishes the upper part of the bodice and the short sleeves, just below the elbow, but the decision has been reached that no more lace shall appear in the gown.

It is said that the bride's bouquet will consist of lilies and white orchids, but Mr. Longworth has not taken anybody into his confidence in this respect.

All stories to the contrary notwithstanding, Miss Alice's trosseau is nearly all made up of silks and satins and other fine materials presented to her upon her Eastern trip. There are pongees, plain and embroidered; crepes of the finest Eastern silk and make, hand-embroidered, with shawls and pieces for slippers to match; rolls of that peculiar Oriental silk that is not pongee nor not quite like our taffeta or peau-de-soie, but which partakes of the qualities of all; there are pieces of obis costing from $40 to $100 a yard, and these average four yards to the piece, and a lot of other Oriental stuffs in embroideries from Indian mull, silks and the like The obis were among the presents of the empress of Japan.

Among the afternoon gowns materials in the trousseau are crepes embroidered in hawthorne, wistaria, morning glory and chrysanthemum designs, and satins repeating the first three patterns in Japanese workmanship, with silks showing Chinese embroideries, the gift of Tsu An, empress of China, exhibiting the mingled colorings of roses, chrysanthemums, iris and lilies, blended to form a harmony of color

There are embroidered silks and gauzes for evening wear, with French chiffons and American satins and lace from Germany, England, France and Malta to put in as trimming on necks and sleeves.

If Miss Alice is to have any taffeta petticoats she has not as yet revealed any such intention. Sets of soft silk and batiste, hand embroidered, are being purchased and made very elaborately, some of the lingerie petticoats having as many as four and five lace trimmed flounces, one above the other, the two upper flounces entirely covering the under ones, and the whole forming a foamy mass of lace at the bottom. Nearly all the underskirts have double and triple flounces, since many of the gowns are crepe and pongee and these require considerable fullness.

MECHANICAL SMOKER.

The Agricultural Department's Novel Device For Testing Tobacco.

Smoking from six to eight cigars, including everything from a clear Havana grown in Connecticut to a Pittsburg "stogie," at one and the same time is a feat which has been accomplished at the department of agriculture every day.

The officials wanted to make an investigation of the burning qualities of different tobaccos and were unable to get a "smoke squad" like Chemist Wiley's "poison squad," so the trick is being done by a specially invented machine. This machine is fitted up with a number of glass tubes, into which fit cigars, and the draft is given by a vacuum arrangement caused by a jet of water. The machine has not yet been sufficiently perfected to "blow rings" or do other fancy stunts, but it fills the requirements of the investigators.

Samples of tobacco are sent to the department, where, in a specially constructed room, they are kept at an even temperature and moisture and made up into cigars for the machine. The cigar is then fed to the machine, and the burning is noted. Should the cigar burn evenly, without flaking or other objectionable features, the seed from the particular plant receives a favorable report. Should the cigar prove to be of the "fireproof" variety the seed is recommended for the furnace.

The official in charge of the experiments has adopted a method of testing wrapper leaf grown in the United States. This should be completely consumed in the burning. The wrapper leaf is placed on a cigar shaped mold and lighted, and if it burns properly the seeds from the plant from which the leaf was taken are carefully laid aside for use next year.

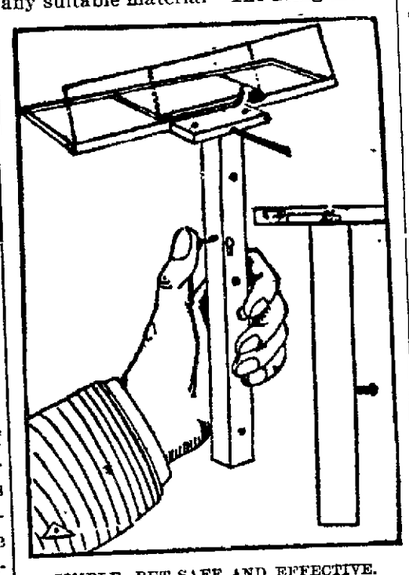
By this method of selection and elimination the officials expect materially to improve the quality of tobacco and to reduce to a minimum the growers' loss on unsalable tobacco leaf.

FLASHLIGHT APPARATUS.

For Use of Photographers In Making Instantaneous Brilliant Light.

Photographic apparatus has been so much improved and simplified in recent years that it is now possible for those inexperienced in the art to take pictures with success. The greatest difficulty is found in flashlight photography, not alone on account of the imperfect light generally made by the explosion of flashlight powder, but because of the danger to the operator. A Chicago inventor has patented the apparatus shown here, which he claims will create an instantaneous and brilliant light, producing good, clear and sharply defined photographs. Besides being portable and safe in operation, the parts are so arranged that the inflammable powder used for producing the light will be protected from wind or displacement as well as against accidental ignition, ordinary matches being used.

The plate which supports the powder pan is attached to the top of the handle, the latter being hollow and made of any suitable material The firing mech-



SIMPLE, BUT SAFE AND EFFECTIVE.

anism is incased in the small box secured to the supporting plate and is provided with a detachable cover. An ordinary match is pushed head front into a small opening in the firing mechanism, and the powder is evenly distributed over the powder pan. By pushing a push button in the handle of the apparatus the mechanical parts in the hollow handle are set in motion by a spring to fire the match. The flames escape through touchholes in the bottom of the powder pan, causing the powder to ignite. It can readily be seen that the flashlight can be accurately regulated, which is absolutely essential to produce sharp photographs, with the added advantage of no danger to the operator.—Washington Post.

Reclaiming the Sahara.

As a result of recent scientific investigations it may be possible to revise our ideas of the barrenness of the Sahara desert, since it has been found by boring that there are numerous springs which rise to the surface and make possible a system of irrigation. In the territory to the south of Algeria a government irrigation survey has been at work making a series of deep test borings, some of which are as deep as 2,000 feet. In this way considerable water has been encountered, and in certain oases already twice the usual amount of water has been made available for the palm groves.

A Metal Stepladder.

Among the extremely prosaic and practical articles that have recently been added to the list of household novelties is a metal stepladder that is said to possess four times the strength of the best wooden ladder.

BAGS AND BAGS.

A Pretty Pink and White Affair In French Cretonne.

French cretonne, showing large pink roses on a light ground, was chosen for the laundry bag here shown. One yard and a half of cretonne, turned in two inches and one-half at each side, is overcast together to within seven inches of the top. Each half is then gathered to an oval embroidery hoop. The hoop is covered with an ordinary cord and tassel, such as is used for cushions. Cut the cord in two and untwist it, winding each half cord around the upper half of the hoop. In the illustration given the cord was made of two colors, pink and green, and these were wound in alternation around the hoop. Fasten tassels at the corners.

A second laundry bag is made of five strips of green denim, each six inches wide and twenty-eight inches long. These pieces of denim are cut pointed

LAUNDRY BAG.

at the lower ends, hemmed and put together with white rickrack braid. The decoration consists of daisies made by cutting a piece of rickrack braid fifteen points in length and sewing the ends together. The center of each daisy is formed by filling in the circle of braid with row after row of single crochet, using yellow silk and a steel crochet needle. Each row is narrowed until the center is reached, when the thread is drawn through to the wrong side and fastened. The stems are made of white cotton soutache braid, terminating in a scroll design at the base. A hem is put in at the top, through which the heavy white cord drawstrings are slipped, and two white tassels finish the bottom.

A piece of moire eighteen inches square, decorated with wreaths of tiny hand painted roses, soft white silk the same size for lining and cord for drawstrings are the materials needed for a dainty opera bag nine inches deep and eighteen inches wide.—Designer.

Hot Maple Sauce For Ice Cream.

Break fine a pound of maple sugar, cover with boiling water and stand at the side of the fire until dissolved. Draw forward and boil slowly but steadily until the sirup threads when tested with a fork. Stir in enough broken pecans or English walnuts—about two-thirds of a cupful—to make the sauce quite thick and send immediately to the table.—Table Talk.

Hot Dates.

Pour boiling water over dates to remove germs or extraneous matter. Stir with a silver fork, then pick from the water on to an agate plate. Set the plate in the oven to dry off the dates. Such dates are now ready for any use, advises an authority on culinary matters.

An Ideal Carpet Beater.

"I find that a piece of garden hose makes an ideal carpet beater. While stout enough to dislodge the dust, its flexibility prevents the wear and tear given by the ordinary stick or rattan beater," says a correspondent in an exchange.

Superb Furs.

The left figure shows a chinchilla bolero with very wide collar that finishes in stole ends, trimmed with embroidered silver buttons. The narrow overcollar and flared cuffs are of ermine and are matched by the large flat muff with stripes meeting in points. The gray cloth costume is trimmed with a

COSTUMES WITH FURS.

narrow band of chinchilla in points on the deep Spanish flounce. A cloth band heavily embroidered in shades of gray and oxidized silver thread heads the flounce, the top of the skirt being circular and glove fitting.

The right hand figure displays a costume of broadtail, with a long coat of the directoire period, ornamented with antique silver buttons, a double collar and flared gauntlet cuffs, stole and large muff of silver fox.—Vogue.

PRIZES FOR THE EISTEDDFOD.

Programme Ready to Submit to Executive Committee.

LIBERAL PRIZES ARE OFFERED.

Six Hundred Dollars the First Prize for Mixed Chorus of Not Less Than One Hundred Voices — One Hundred Dollars to Church Choir.

Canton, Jan. 24.—The following programme, which will be submitted to the executive committee, and which, it is stated, will doubtless be approved, of the eisteddfod association next Saturday evening, has been arranged for the second annual eisteddfod, which will be held at the Auditorium July 4:

Choral competition—Mixed voices, not less than one hundred in number—"Yet Doth the Lord," (Elijah), Oliver Ditson's edition; "The Spring," (Gwent), D. O. Evans' edition, Youngstown, O.; first prize, $600; second prize, $250; third prize, $150.

Male chorus—Not less than forty in number—"Destruction of Gaza," (De Bille) D. O. Evans' edition; "Gentle Maid, We Sing to Thee," (Dr. Parry) D. O. Evans' edition; first prize, $350; second prize, $150.

Ladies' chorus—Not less than thirty-five in number—"The Lord is My Shepherd," (F. Schubert) Ditson edition; "March of the Men of Harlech," (D. Emlyn Evans) J. C. Roberts, Utica, N. Y.; first prize, $250; second prize, $100.

Congregation chorus — For choirs from one church of not less than twenty-five in number—"How Lovely are the Messengers," (St. Paul) J. Church edition; two verses of "Leoni," No. 4 in New Methodist Hymnal; first prize, $100; second prize, $50.

Soprano-alto duet—"Over the Fields of Clover," (Geibel) Ditson edition; prize, $20.

Duet, tenor and bass—"Cambria's Freedom," (J. M. Thomas) D. O. Evans' edition; prize, $20.

Soprano solo—"Cry Aloud, Spare Not," (Willard Patten) Ditson edition; prize, $30.

Alto solo—"O Thou That Tellest Good Tidings to Zion," (Messiah) Novello edition; prize, $20.

Tenor solo—"Llewellyn's Grave," (D. Emlyn Evans) D. O. Evans' edition; prize, $20.

Baritone solo—Recitation, "At Last From Aries Rolls the Sun," air, "With Joy the Impatient Husbandman," (Seasons) Novello, Ewer & Company, N. Y.; prize, $20.

Bass solo—"The Hermit," (Francis J. Haynes) D. O. Evans' edition; prize, $20.

Solo for girls under 16 years of age—"Sweetheart Sleep," (Lewis Watkins) D. O. Evans' edition; prize, $8.

Solo for boys under 15 years of age—"There, Little Girl, Don't Cry," (Carl Sobeski) Ditson edition; prize, $8.

Violin solo for persons under 18 years of age, prize, $10.

Piano solo for persons under 16 years of age — "Serenata," (Moskowski) Schimmer edition; prize, $8.

Choir competing in No. 4 contest must be organized on or before March 1, 1906, and must be strictly congregational from that time on.

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